CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Economic Trends

ARTICLES

Private non-profit-making bodies serving persons

Further estimates of regional gross domestic product

An additional series of agricultural price indices

No 259
May 1975
HMSO £1.15 net

A publication of the Government Statistical Service

Release dates of economic statistics to be published in June 1975

This list is published by the Government Statistical Service as a guide to the dates of publication of major economic series in June. The dates are those which Departments, or other organisations concerned, are aiming at, and would normally expect to meet. Exceptionally, there may be a delay resulting from unavoidable statistical problems of collection and compilation. Further enquiries about individual series should be addressed to the source named.

June 1975	Series	Method of release	Source
Mon 2	Housing starts and completions (April-provisional)	PN	D of the Environment
	House renovation grants approved (April-provisional)	PN	D of the Environment
Tues 3	UK official reserves (May)	PN	HM Treasury
	Capital issues and redemptions (May)	PN	Bank of England
Thurs 5	Capital expenditure by the manufacturing, distributive and service industries (1st qtr-provisional)	PN	D of Industry
	Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks (1st qtr-provisional)	T and I	D of Industry
	Provisional figures of vehicle production and estimates of new car registrations (May-provisional)	PN	D of Industry
Fri 6	Consolidated Fund and National Loans Fund (May)	LG	HM Treasury
Mon 9	Central government borrowing requirement (April)	FS	CSO/Treasury
	National Debt in 1974/75	FS	CSO/Treasury
	Hire purchase and other instalment credit business (April)	PN	D of Industry
	Retail trade (April-final)	PN	D of Industry
	Wholesale prices index numbers (May)	PN	D of Industry
	Investment intentions of the manufacturing, distributive and service industries for 1975 and 1976	PN	D of Industry
Tues 10	Borrowing by local authorities (1st qtr)	PN	CSO
Wed 11	London clearing banks' monthly statement (mid-May)[1]	PN	Ctte. LCB
	UK banks' eligible liabilities, reserve assets, reserve ratios and special deposits (mid-May)[1]	PN	Bank of England
	United Kingdom balance of payments (1st qtr)	PN	CSO/Treasury
Thurs 12	UK banking statistics (1st qtr)	Bulletin	Bank of England
	Money stock (1st qtr)	Bulletin	Bank of England
Fri 13	Crude steel production (May)	PN	D of Industry
	Balance of payments current account and overseas trade figures incorporating the import and export unit value and volume index numbers and terms of trade (May)	PN	D of Trade/CSO
	Building societies' receipts and loans (May)	PN	Building Societies Assn.
	Retail prices index (May)	PN	D of Employment
	Construction–output (1st qtr)	PN	D of the Environment
Mon 16	Retail trade (May-provisional)	PN	D of Industry
	Turnover of the catering trades (April)	PN	D of Industry
Tues 17	Index of industrial production (April)	PN	CSO
Wed 18	Basic rates of wages and normal weekly hours (end-May)	PN	D of Employment
	Monthly index of average earnings (April)	PN	D of Employment
Thurs 19	Unemployment (June-provisional)	PN	D of Employment
	Unfilled vacancies (June-provisional)	PN	D of Employment
	Car and commercial vehicle production (May-final)	PN	D of Industry
Fri 20	Sales and orders in the engineering industries (March)	T and I	D of Industry
	Gross domestic product (1st qtr-provisional)	PN	CSO
	Finished steel consumption and stocks (1st qtr-final)	PN	D of Industry
	New vehicle registrations (May)	PN	D of the Environment
Sun 22	National savings monthly progress report (May)	PN	National Savings Ctte.
Mon 23	UK banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock (mid-May)[1]	PN	Bank of England
	Quarterly analysis of bank advances (mid-May)[1]	PN	Bank of England
	Sterling certificates of deposits (mid-May)	PN	Bank of England
	London dollar certificates of deposits (mid-May)	PN	Bank of England
Thurs 26	Energy trends	PN	D of Energy
Fri 27	Construction–new orders (April)	PN	D of the Environment
	Bricks and cement production (May)	PN	D of the Environment
Mon 30	National food survey report on consumption (1st qtr)	PN	MAFF

---

[1] Subject to delay because of changes in definition and coverage.

PN=*Press Notice* T and I=*Trade and Industry* LG=*London Gazette* FS=*Financial Statistics*

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Economic Trends

No 259
May 1975

London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office 1975

© Crown copyright 1975

ISBN 0 11 723949 6

Introduction

Economic Trends is prepared monthly by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the statistics divisions of Government Departments and the Bank of England.

Within the regular tables and charts in the front half of the publication there are three distinct sections–'Latest developments' is a kind of stop press section containing summaries of press releases issued during the month, current economic events and a table of monthly indicators. *It is important to note that data in this section may not be wholly consistent with other series shown in the publication which have gone to press earlier.*

The second section contains key economic indicators arranged in tabular form on left hand pages and charted on facing right hand pages. Colour has been used to aid interpretation in some of the charts–for example by creating a background grid on those charts drawn to a logarithmic scale. Index numbers in some tables and charts are given on a common base date for convenience of comparison.

Finally there is a section of reference cycles which identifies leading indicators in the business cycle and was introduced with an article in the March 1975 issue. Further related graphs are included in the February, May, August and November issues.

Quarterly articles on balance of payments appear in the March, June, September, December issues and on national accounts in the January, April, July, October issues. Other articles comment on and analyse economic statistics and introduce new series, new analyses and new methodology. There are notes and summaries about relevant articles appearing in other government publications and news of developments in economic statistics.

Notes on tables

1. This issue contains information available to the CSO on 16 May in respect of the main tables and charts. The 'Latest developments' section may contain later information.

2. Statistics relate mainly to the United Kingdom; where figures are for Great Britain only, this is shown on the table.

3. Rounding may lead to inconsistencies between the sum of constituent parts and the total in some tables.

4. A line drawn across a column between two consecutive figures indicates that the figures above and below the line have been compiled on different bases and are not strictly comparable. In each case a footnote explains the difference.

5. Symbols used:

..	not available or not meaningful
–	nil or less than half the final digit shown
§	series for which measures of variability are given on page 76
†	indicates that the series has been revised since last issue; the period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised

Government Statistical Service

A service of statistical information and advice is provided to Government by specialist staffs employed in the statistics divisions of individual Departments. Statistics are made generally available through their publications and further information and advice on them can be obtained from the Department concerned. The sources of the series published in this volume and further information about them are shown in the index. Current telephone numbers of these sources as well as general information about *Economic Trends* can be obtained from the Central Statistical Office, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ. Telephone 01-930 5422 Ext 602.

Enquiries about orders and subscriptions should be made to the publisher, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. Telephone 01-928 6977.

Contents

Page

Introduction .. 1

Latest developments in the economy .. 3

Tables and charts

Gross domestic product at factor cost .. 6
Expenditure on the gross domestic product .. 8
Personal disposable income and consumption .. 10
Real consumers' expenditure—component categories .. 10
Retail sales, new registrations of cars and hire purchase debt .. 12
Shares of income and expenditure .. 14
Estimates per head of United Kingdom total population .. 14
Gross domestic fixed capital formation by sector and by type of asset .. 16
Indicators of fixed investment by manufacturing industry .. 18
Department of Industry inquiry into investment intentions: manufacturing industry .. 18

Indicators of fixed investment in dwellings .. 20
Stock changes .. 22
Stock ratios .. 22
Inland energy consumption .. 24
Index of industrial production .. 26
Index numbers of output .. 28
Engineering and construction: output and orders .. 30
Motor vehicle production .. 32
Output per person employed .. 34

National employment and unemployment .. 36
Regional unemployment rates .. 38
Wage rates and earnings .. 40
Prices .. 42
Visible trade .. 44
Balance of payments: current account .. 46
Analysis of total currency flow and official financing .. 48
Money stock .. 50
Money stock and public sector borrowing requirement .. 52

Public sector current account .. 54
Public sector capital account .. 54
Sector financial accounts .. 56
Appropriation account of companies .. 58
Sources and uses of capital funds of industrial and commercial companies .. 60
Selected liquid assets of industrial and commercial companies .. 60
Bank advances to United Kingdom residents by banks in Great Britain .. 62
Eligible liabilities .. 62
Interest rates, security prices and yields .. 64

Cyclical indicators for the United Kingdom economy .. 66

Measures of variability .. 76

Articles

Private non-profit-making bodies serving persons .. Central Statistical Office 78
Further estimates of regional gross domestic product .. Central Statistical Office 87
An additional series of agricultural price indices .. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food 95

Round-up : What's new in economic statistics .. 102

Index of sources .. 103

Other

Release dates of economic statistics to be published in June .. *inside front cover*
Articles published in recent *Economic Trends* .. *inside back cover*

Latest developments in the economy[1]

Data available at 26 May 1975

Retail trade

The early estimate of the volume of total retail sales in April indicates a rise of 7 to 8 per cent from the relatively depressed March level. Buying to avoid the effects of Budget tax increases will have contributed to this rise. This estimate is subject to greater uncertainty than usual because of wide variations in the experience of contributors to the survey from different parts of the retail trade.

Industrial trends

Business confidence has improved slightly since January according to the April 1975 CBI Industrial trends survey, but it remains very low both generally and for exports. The closing date for replies to the survey was 30 April, therefore respondents took some account of the Budget.

Investment prospects are poor although somewhat better than they were in January and a substantial fall in manufacturing investment is forecast for 1975 and 1976. Prospects for employment are the worst on record and below capacity working is now as widespread as it has ever been. Optimism about exports remains low with prices and 'political and economic conditions abroad' the main factors likely to limit exports in the next four months.

Output

Early estimates of gross domestic product in the first quarter of 1975 (based on output data) show little change over the fourth quarter of 1974 although the comparison is affected by the erratically low level of the index of industrial production for December when changed holiday patterns are thought to have contributed to the fall in output.

Index of production figures for March suggest that industrial output has continued to decline in recent months although perhaps less sharply than in the autumn of last year.

Housebuilding

In the first quarter, total starts were up 36 per cent on the previous quarter and 13 per cent on a year earlier, while total completions were up 14 per cent and 2 per cent respectively.

Unemployment and vacancies

The number of unemployed (Great Britain) excluding school-leavers and adult students increased by 56,800 to 816,700 in May (3·6 per cent of all employees). There is an estimated normal seasonal decrease of 46,300 between April and May. The number of vacancies notified to employment offices decreased by 17,700 in May to 155,600 as compared to an estimated normal seasonal increase of 8,400.

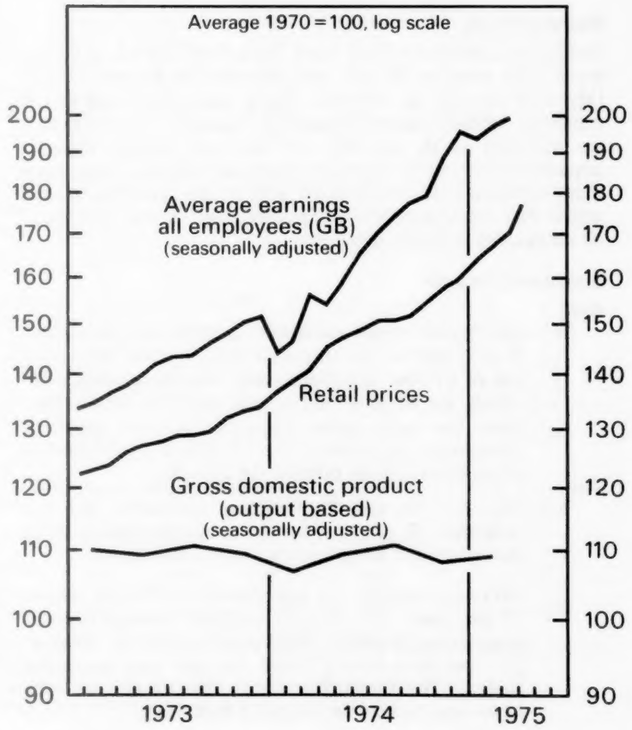
Short-time working

In the week ending March 15, 1975, 220,000 operatives in manufacturing industries in Great Britain were on short-time working as compared with 181,000 on short-time working in the week ending February 15, 1975. An approximate estimate for the middle of May is 250,000; this is based on reports from the regions and may not be precisely comparable with, or have the same accuracy as, the regular monthly statistics.

Earnings and wage rates

The index of average earnings in March was 27·9 per cent higher than a year earlier. The Department of Employment estimate that the February index was about 29 per cent higher than the level which would have been reached in February 1974 but for the three-day week.

The provisional April index of basic weekly wage rates showed little change from March and was 31·7 per cent higher than for April 1974. However it is still subject to upward revision should negotiations in progress in several industries result in back-dated settlements.



Prices

The index of retail prices for April was 129·1 (January 1974=100) representing an increase of 3·9 per cent on March and of 21·7 per cent on April 1974.

---

[1] All data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated. In most cases estimates are provisional and subject to revision.

Latest wholesale price index figures suggest that the price of home sales of manufactured products rose by 1¾ per cent in April. The price of materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry in April increased by ½ per cent. This was partly as a result of higher prices for imported crude oil and woodpulp for which the fall in the value of the pound in April was largely responsible.

Trade and balance of payments

There was an estimated £169 million deficit on the current account in April. Exports fell back from their high March level but imports remained at the same level; the deficit on trade in goods was £289 million of which £213 million was accounted for by oil. However these figures are affected by the industrial dispute at the Port of London during March and the first week of April. The dispute had the effect of reducing imports in March and *vice versa* in April. Taken together, March and April probably encompass much of the distortion caused by the industrial dispute but it is likely that there will be some further effect on both the export and import figures for May.

The latest three months, ending April, showed a reduction of £538 million in the visible trade deficit as compared with the previous three months. There was a fall of 1½ per cent in the volume of exports and of 6½ per cent in the volume of imports, partly because of the impact of the industrial dispute. The terms of trade rose by 3 per cent.

Money stock

During the four weeks to 16 April the narrow version of money stock (M_1) rose by 2¼ per cent whereas the broader version (M_3) rose by only ¼ per cent. There was a sharp rise in UK residents' sterling deposit mainly in current accounts (which are included in M_1 and M_3). UK residents' foreign currency deposits (included in M_3 only) fell back substantially, more than offsetting the exceptional rise in the previous month which had been due to a temporary shift in the pattern of oil companies' overseas payments.

Economic events

April

24 The Ryder report on British Leyland was published. It proposed a new corporate structure and the injection of £700m of public money over three years, after which the State would be the majority shareholder. Over the next seven years half of the proposed investment programme of £2·8 billion would have to come from sources outside the company.

May

1 The Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill was published It provides for the nationalisation of those industries and for greater industrial democracy.

2 Minimum lending rate was raised from 9¾ per cent to 10 per cent. The pound's weighted average depreciation from December 1971 levels ended the week at 23·1 per cent, having fallen 1·4 per cent since the Budget. The Chancellor stated that he did not wish to see any further depreciation in sterling.

7 A permanent committee under the auspices of NEDO and the Bank of England is to be set up to keep the problems of finance for industrial investment under review.

8 An attempt to avert industrial action by 4,000 men at it's Coventry engine plant over a pay claim, the Chrysler UK management offered a new deal including worker participation, profit sharing and possible Government involvement. However, it seemed unlikely that the strike would be avoided. Chrysler is also seeking a £35m loan from Finance for Industry.

The Chancellor repeated his warning that excessive wage increases would lead to higher taxes and cuts in public expenditure.

9 President Giscard d'Estaing announced that the French franc would be put back into the 'snake'—the joint European currency float.

The strike at Chrysler's Coventry engine plant began, leading to a halt in the company's UK car production.

11 The Prime Minister, in a television broadcast, proposed a pre-Budget planning conference, involving both sides of industry, to decide how the national income should be spent each year.

13 The pound sterling reached an all-time low of 25·2 per cent below December 1971 levels despite some Bank of England support.

14 The announcement of an improved trend in UK overseas trade figures helped to steady the pound; the effective rate ended the day at 25·1 per cent below December 1971 levels.

The Secretary of State for Industry outlined a plan to grant £15m in aid to Ferranti, the electronics group.

TUC leaders agreed to increase their efforts to persuade unions to stick to the social contract's pay guidelines, but rejected a formal system of 'vetting' wage claims.

16 The Government accepted the recommendations of the Review Body on Armed Forces Pay which gives average pay rises of 29·5 per cent.

A strike by clerical workers at Dunlop's factory in Coventry ended, after causing 17,000 workers at British Leyland to be laid off by component shortages.

19 The British Steel Corporation abandoned its plan to cut 20,000 jobs after talks with the unions. Instead, savings would be achieved by alternative methods, such as changes in overtime practices.

22 It was announced that old age pensions will rise by nearly 15 per cent from the week beginning November 17 but there will be no Christmas bonus this year. Short-term benefits, including those for sickness and unemployment, will rise by about 13 per cent in line with the movement in prices.

Selected monthly indicators[1]

		Seasonally adjusted						Unadjusted		Seasonally adjusted			
		1971 =100	Thousands	1970 =100	Thousands		Jan. 1970 =100	1970 =100	Jan. 1962 =100[2]	£ million			
										Balance of payments current account			
		Volume of retail sales (GB)[3] §	New registrations of cars (GB)§	Index of industrial production[4] §	Unemployment[5] (GB)§	Vacancies[6] (GB)§	Average earnings (all employees) (GB)§	Wholesale prices of basic materials and fuel[7]	General index of retail prices (all items)	Exports (f.o.b.)§	Imports (f.o.b.)§	Current balance	Money stock M_3[8]
1973	M	113·9	150·5	110·8	636·3	252·7	145·8†	129·4	173·4	880	1,093		26,840
	A	107·2	138·1	109·4	615·6	272·7	147·5	130·1	176·7	927	991	−210	27,240 27,170
	M	107·0	133·5	109·2	604·8	292·8	149·4	132·3	178·0	913	1,130		27,330
	J	110·3	134·9	110·1	593·7	305·6	151·8	137·5	178·9	948	1,067		27,870
	J	110·4	146·8	110·9	576·3	322·9	153·7	145·3	179·7	975	1,111	−231	28,890
	A	110·7	153·0	110·4	555·0	332·1	154·3	152·5	180·2	975	1,220		29,580
	S	110·6	128·8	110·8	533·8	347·1	156·2	154·7	181·8	1,040	1,229		30,280
	O	111·2	127·0	111·7	511·3	359·8	158·1	161·7	185·4	994	1,383	−492	30,970
	N	112·1	125·7	110·6	490·3	365·0	160·2	166·0	186·8	1,029	1,307		31,330
	D	112·6	103·0	106·3	479·7	359·5	161·0	175·1	188·2	1,025	1,335		32,150
1974	J	109·1	92·9	101·2	538·0	305·5	154·3[9]	209·5	100·0	1,064	1,424	−971	32,810
	F	110·1	109·0	103·3	551·6	278·6	156·6[9]	213·1	101·7	1,173	1,610		33,410
	M	110·0	106·1	105·9	546·9	274·7	166·4	215·0	102·6	1,263	1,745		33,430
	A	107·9	96·5	107·3	546·1	298·0	164·8	215·4	106·1	1,272	1,675	−985	33,450
	M	105·6	105·3	107·5	548·1	315·3	169·5	214·0	107·6	1,304	1,783		33,580
	J	108·2	111·0	108·6	562·4	318·7	176·2	211·7	108·7	1,324	1,758		33,520
	J	109·2	105·7	109·2	576·8	316·5	181·4	212·3	109·7	1,337	1,769	−797	34,570
	A	111·4	101·9	109·1	596·5	300·8	185·9	213·7	109·8	1,378	1,787		34,930
	S	112·2	118·5	107·6	603·2	301·1	189·0	212·8	111·0	1,446	1,816		34,980
	O	111·4	101·9	107·0	606·5	293·5	191·8	220·1	113·2	1,347	1,841	−1,075	35,150
	N	112·8	98·3	106·6	612·8	272·5	200·8	223·8	115·2	1,296	1,896		35,580
	D	110·8	86·9	102·8	..[10]	..[10]	208·3	222·5	116·9	1,386	1,745		35,830
1975	J	113·0[11]	109·5	104·9†	678·0[12]	..[10]	206·2	221·1†[13]	119·9	1,562	1,837	−323†	35,970
	F	112·3	112·8	105·5	704·5	192·4	209·8	218·8[13]	121·9	1,456	1,746		36,280
	M	109·4†	96·7	104·6	721·5	186·1	212·8	221·8[13]	124·3	1,540	1,658†		36,620
	A	117·5[13]	88·6		759·9†	173·3		221·0[13]	129·1	1,366	1,655	−169	36,680
	M				816·7[13]	155·6[13]							
		Percentage change, latest three months on previous three months											
1974	D	+0·7	−12·0	−2·9	..	..	+8·1	+4·3	+4·5	− 3·2	+2·1	..	+2·0
1975	J	+0·5	− 8·6	−2·9†	..	..	+8·7	+3·2†	+5·4	+ 1·8	+0·6	..	+2·2
	F	−0·1	− 3·0	−2·5	..	..	+7·4	+0·9	+5·7	+ 7·7	−4·1	..	+2·3
	M	+0·1†	+11·1	−0·4	..	..	+4·7	−0·7	+6·0	+13·1	−4·4†	..	+2·2
	A	+0·8	+ 1·2		..	..		−0·9	+6·6	+2·8	−7·7		+2·0
	M				..	..							
		Percentage change, latest three months on corresponding period of previous year											
1974	D	−0·3	−19·3	−3·7	..	..	+25·4	+32·5	+18·2	+32·2	+36·2	..	+12·8
1975	J	+0·8	− 8·4	−1·2†	..	..	..	+21·2†	+19·1	+36·1	+34·7	..	+11·5
	F	+1·3	+ 1·4	+0·8	..	..	..	+10·8	+19·6	+35·1	+21·9	..	+ 9·9†
	M	+1·7†	+ 3·6	+1·5	+28·6	..	..	+ 3·8	+20·3	+30·2	+ 9·8†	..	+ 9·3
	A	+3·4	− 4·3		+32·9	−35·2		+ 2·8	+20·9	+17·6	+ 0·6		+ 9·3
	M				+40·0	−42·0							

---

[1] Data given may not be wholly consistent with that shown elsewhere in the publication.

[2] The current series is based on 15 January 1974=100; the retail prices index based on January 1962=100 was 191·8 at that date.

[3] This index is given to one decimal place but this does not imply that it can be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.

[4] All industries covered.

[5] Unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students.

[6] Vacancies notified to employment offices.

[7] Purchased by manufacturing industry.

[8] Amounts outstanding at mid-month. The break in series at mid-April 1973 shows the effect of a change in contributors which is described in *Financial Statistics.*

[9] The figures reflect temporary reductions in earnings while three-day working and other restrictions were in operation.

[10] Figure not available due to industrial action.

[11] See footnote [4] on page 12.

[12] Estimate of 20 January 1975.

[13] Provisional.

6

Tables and charts

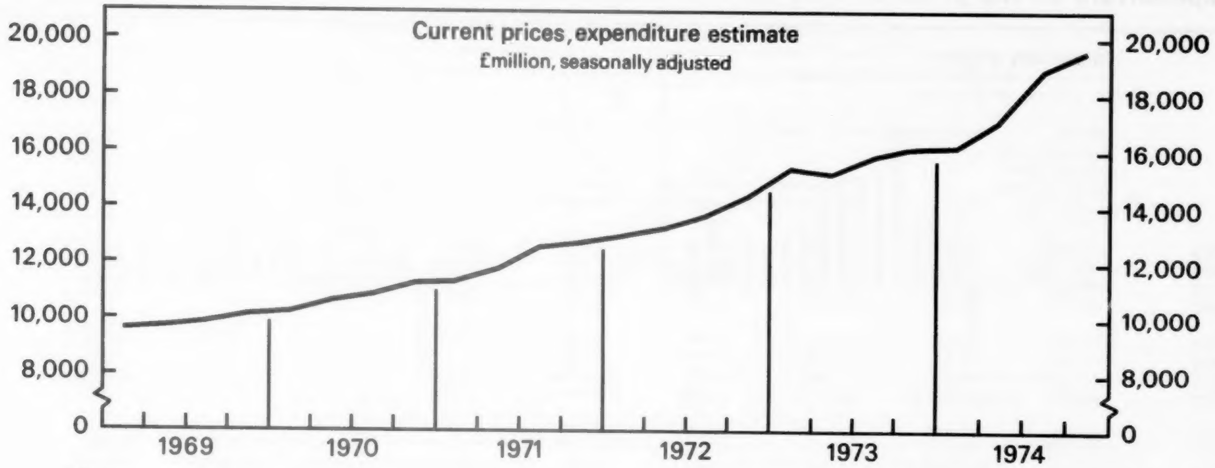
Gross domestic product at factor cost[1]

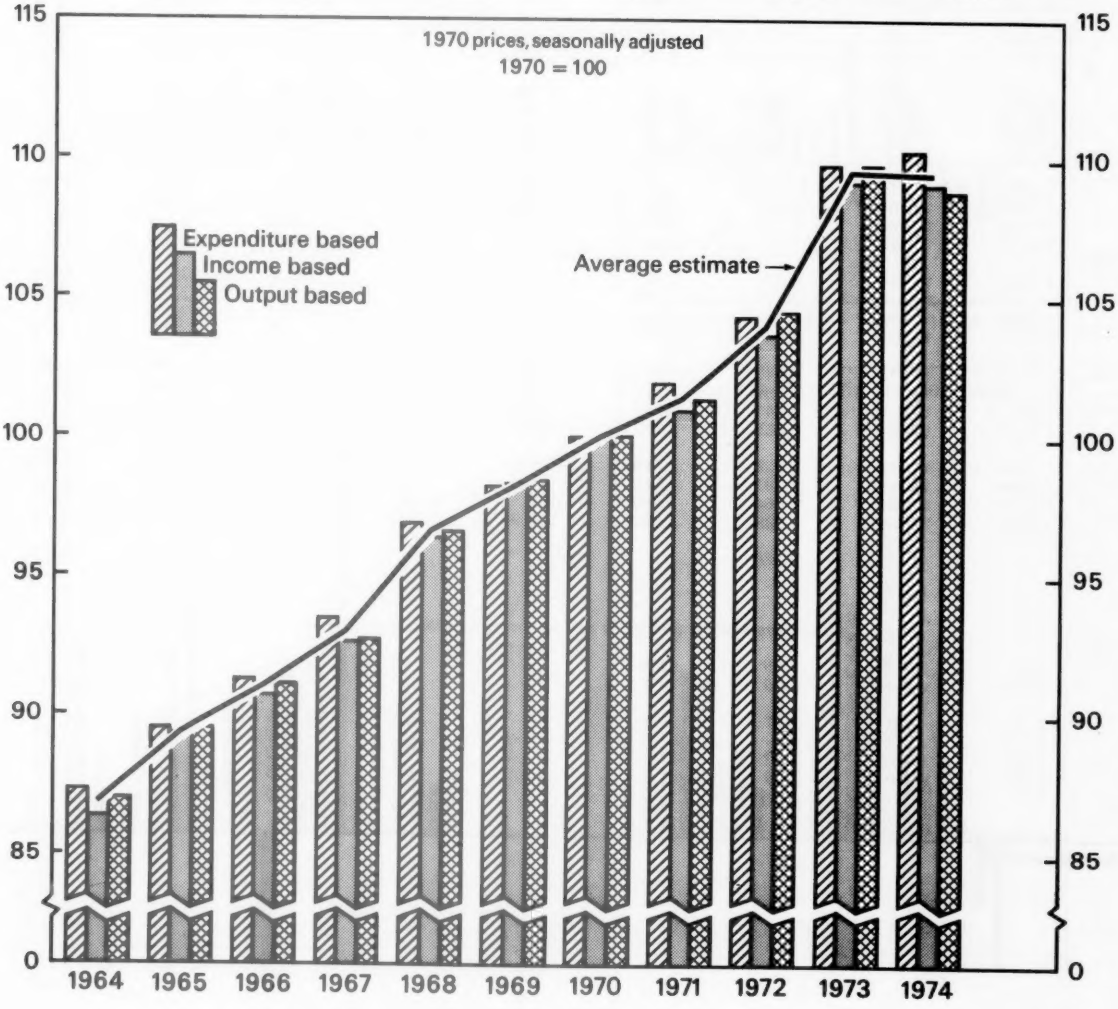
	Seasonally adjusted								
	At current prices				At 1970 prices				
	£ million		1970=100		£ million	1970=100			
	Based on:		Based on:		Based on:	Based on:			Average estimate §
	expenditure data	income data	expenditure data	income data	expenditure data	expenditure data §	income data[2] §	output data §	
1964	29,243	29,052	67·8	67·2†	37,631	87·3	86·4	87·0	86·9
1965	31,227†	31,271	72·4	72·3	38,576	89·5	89·3	89·5	89·4
1966	33,123	33,025	76·8	76·4	39 359	91·3	90·7	91·1	91·0
1967	34,942	34,660	81·0	80·1	40,378	93·6	92·6	92·7	93·0
1968	37,417	37,307	86·8	86·3	41,804	96·9	96·4	96·6	96·6
1969	39,298	39,423	91·1	91·2	42,365	98·2	98·3	98·4	98·3
1970	43,123	43,248	100·0	100·0	43,123	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1971	48,538	48,218	112·6	111·5	43,967	102·0	101·0	101·4	101·4
1972	54,451	54,313	126·3	125·6	44,956	104·3	103·7	104·5	104·1
1973	62,501	62,316	144·9	144·1	47,355	109·8	109·2	109·8	109·6
1974	71,706	71,019	166·3	164·2	47,631	110·4†	109·1	108·9	109·5
1969 *1*	9,603	9,611	89·1	89·0	10,534	97·7	97·5	97·7	97·7
2	9,693	9,770	89·9	90·4	10,508	97·5	98·0	98·7	98·0
3	9,880	9,939	91·6	91·9	10,586	98·2	98·5	98·5	98·4
4	10,122	10,103	93·9	93·4	10,737	99·6	99·1	98·6	99·1
1970 *1*	10,228	10,198	94·9	94·3	10,591	98·2	97·7	99·3	98·4
2	10 674	10,762	99·0	99·5	10,779	100·0	100·5	99·7	100·1
3	10,893	11,024	101·0	102·0	10,819	100·4	101·3	100·4	100·7
4	11,328	11,264	105·1	104·2	10,934	101·4	100·6	100·6	100·9
1971 *1*	11,382	11,450	105·6	105·9	10,758	99·8	100·1	100·2	100·0
2	11,868	11,843	110·1	109·5	10,909	101·2	100·7	101·3	101·1
3	12,520	12,340	116·1	114·1	11,145	103·4	101·6	101·9	102·3
4	12,768	12,585	118·4	116·4	11,155	103·5	101·7	102·2	102·4
1972 *1*	12,980	12,725	120·4	117·7	11,057	102·6	100·3	101·3	101·4
2	13,373	13 402	124·0	124·0	11,227	104·1	104·1	104·5	104·2
3	13,713	13,765	127·3	127·3	11,209	104·0	104·1	105·2	104·4
4	14,385	14,421	133·4	133·4	11,463	106·3	106·3	106·9	106·5
1973 *1*	15,416	15,076	143·0	139·4	12,033	111·6	108·9	110·0	110·1
2	15,216	15,322	141·1	141·7	11,720	108·7	109·2	109·2	109·0
3	15,835	15,732	146·9	145·5	11,841	109·8	108·8	110·3	109·7
4	16,034	16,186	148·7	149·7	11,761	109·1	109·8	109·8	109·6
1974 *1*	16,114	15,701	149·5	145·2	11,526	106·9	103·9	106·7	105·8
2	17,069	17,011	158·3	157·3	11,894	110·3	109·7	109·4	109·8
3	18,937	18,784	175·7	173·7	12,153	112·7	111·5	110·5	111·6
4	19,586	19,523	181·7	180·6	12,058	111·9	111·2	108·8	110·6
	Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year								
1973 *1*	*+18·8*	*+18·5*	*+18·8*	*+18·4*	*+8·8*	*+8·8*	*+8·6*	*+8·6*	*+8·6*
2	*+13·8*	*+14·3*	*+13·8*	*+14·3*	*+4·4*	*+4·4*	*+4·9*	*+4·5*	*+4·6*
3	*+15·5*	*+14·3*	*+15·4*	*+14·3*	*+5·6*	*+5·6*	*+4·5*	*+4·8*	*+5·1*
4	*+11·5*	*+12·2*	*+11·5*	*+12·2*	*+2·6*	*+2·6*	*+3·3*	*+2·7*	*+2·9*
1974 *1*	*+ 4·5*	*+ 4·1*	*+ 4·5*	*+ 4·2*	*−4·2*	*−4·2*	*−4·6*	*−3·0*	*−3·9*
2	*+12·2*	*+11·0*	*+12·2*	*+11·0*	*+1·5*	*+1·5*	*+0·5*	*+0·2*	*+0·7*
3	*+19·6*	*+19·4*	*+19·6*	*+19·4*	*+2·6*	*+2·6*	*+2·5*	*+0·2*	*+1·7*
4	*+22·2*	*+20·6*	*+22·2*	*+20·6*	*+2·5*	*+2·6*	*+1·3*	*−0·9*	*+0·9*

---

[1] These estimates are given to one decimal place but this does not imply that they can be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.

[2] Income data deflated by the price index implied by estimates based on expenditure data.


Current prices, expenditure estimate
£million, seasonally adjusted
20,000
18,000
16,000
14,000
12,000
10,000
8,000
0
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974


1970 prices, seasonally adjusted
1970 = 100
Expenditure based
Income based
Output based
Average estimate
115
110
105
100
95
90
85
0
1964
1965
1966
1967
1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974

8

Expenditure on the gross domestic product

Seasonally adjusted

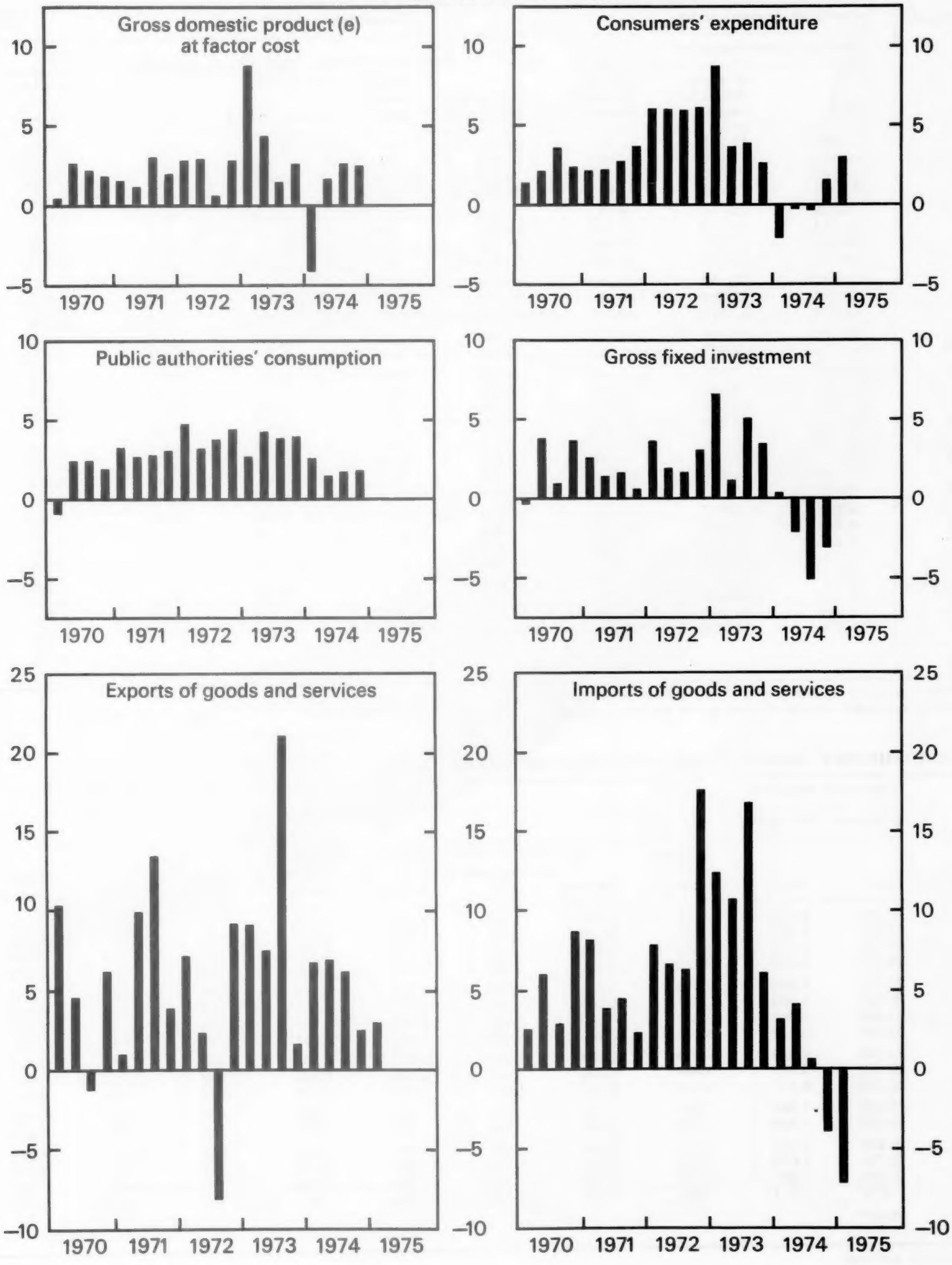
£ million, 1970 prices

		Gross domestic product at factor cost (expenditure based)	Final expenditure on goods and services at market prices						Imports of goods and services §	Adjustment to factor cost
			Total	Consumers' expenditure §	Public authorities' consumption	Gross fixed investment §	Stockbuilding §	Exports of goods and services §		
1964		37,631	52,889	28,283	8,138	7,541	936	7,991	8,487	6,771
1965		38,576	53,945	28,717	8,357	7,885	614	8,372	8,571	6,798
1966		39,359	55,058	29,269	8,595	8,081	412	8,701	8,781	6,918
1967		40,378	56,866	29,853	9,075	8,764	373	8,801	9,373	7,115
1968		41,804	59,142	30,557	9,103	9,164	500	9,818	10,060	7,278
1969		42,365	59,971	30,636	8,960	9,192	449	10,734	10,354	7,252
1970		43,123	61,529	31,365	9,095	9,378	439	11,252	10,873	7,533
1971		43,967	63,211	32,206	9,366	9,526	76	12,037	11,379	7,865
1972		44,956	65,949	34,132	9,745	9,781	− 54	12,345	12,479	8,514
1973		47,355	70,228	35,730	10,109	10,183	696	13,510	13,890	8,983
1974		47,631	70,543	35,708	10,306	9,921	337	14,271	14,015	8 897
1969	*3*	10,586	15,034	7,639	2,235	2,325	79	2,756	2,621	1,827
	4	10,737	15,150	7,743	2,250	2,303	95	2,759	2,584	1,829
1970	*1*	10,591	15,050	7,696	2,237	2,284	27	2,806	2,610	1,849
	2	10,779	15,418	7,828	2,273	2,357	164	2,796	2,758	1,881
	3	10,819	15,435	7,913	2,290	2,349	162	2,721	2,696	1,920
	4	10,934	15,626	7,928	2,295	2,388	86	2,929	2,809	1,883
1971	*1*	10,758	15,475	7,855	2,310	2,344	132	2,834	2,822	1,895
	2	10,909	15 705	8,000	2,334	2,389	− 90	3,072	2,866	1,930
	3	11,145	15 966	8,130	2,355	2,390	2	3,089	2,818	2,003
	4	11,155	16,065	8,221	2,367	2,403	32	3,042	2,873	2,037
1972	*1*	11,057	16,180	8,324	2,421	2,431	− 34	3,038	3,043	2,080
	2	11,227	16,435	8,477	2,408	2,438	− 31	3,143	3,058	2,150
	3	11,209	16,314	8,605	2,444	2,433	− 7	2,839	2,995	2,110
	4	11,463	17,020	8,726	2,472	2,479	18	3,325	3,383	2,174
1973	*1*	12,033	17,713	9,045	2,486	2,591	277	3,314	3,416	2,264
	2	11,720	17,336	8,789	2,512	2,468	188	3,379	3,385	2,231
	3	11,841	17,575	8,941	2,539	2,558	100	3,437	3,501	2,233
	4	11,761	17,604	8,955	2,572	2,566	131	3 380	3,588	2,255
1974	*1*	11,526	17,298	8,855	2,550	2,590	−235	3,538	3,526	2,246
	2	11,894	17,580	8,791	2,549	2,415	208	3,617	3,524	2,162
	3	12,153	17,883	8,964	2,585	2,427	257	3,650	3,521	2,209
	4	12,058	17,782	9,098	2,622	2,489	107	3,466	3,444	2,280
1975	*1*[1]			9,125				3,645	3,276	
	2									
		Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year								
1973	*3*	*+5·6*	*+7·7*	*+3·9*	*+3·9*	*+5·1*	..	*+21·1*	*+16·9*	*+5·8*
	4	*+2·6*	*+3·4†*	*+2·6*	*+4·0*	*+3·5*	..	*+ 1·7*	*+ 6·1*	*+3·7*
1974	*1*	*−4·2*	*−2·3*	*−2·1*	*+2·6*	—	..	*+ 6·8*	*+ 3·2*	*−0·8*
	2	*+1·5*	*+1·4*	—	*+1·5*	*−2·1*	..	*+ 7·0*	*+ 4·1*	*−3·1*
	3	*+2·6*	*+1·8*	*−0·3*	*+1·8*	*−5·1*	..	*+ 6·2*	*+ 0·6*	*−1·1*
	4	*+2·5*	*+1·0*	*+1·6*	*+1·9*	*−3·0*	..	*+ 2·5*	*− 4·0*	*+1·1*
1975	*1*[1]			*+3·0*				*+ 3·0*	*− 7·1*	
	2									

---

[1] Preliminary estimate.

1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, percentage change on year earlier.



Personal disposable income and consumption

Seasonally adjusted

	£ million, current prices				**Percentage**	**1970 prices**		
	Personal income before tax		Total personal disposable income	Consumers' expenditure	Personal savings ratio[1]	Real personal disposable income[2]		Real consumers' expenditure §
	Total	*of which:* Wages and salaries				£ million §	1970=100	£ million
1964	27,568	17,765	23,344	21,463	8·1	30,762	88·9	28,283
1965	30,080	19,115	25,071	22,856	8·8	31,500	91·1	28,717
1966	32,190	20,370	26,655	24,227	9·1	32,202	93·1	29,269
1967	33,855	21,140	27,813	25,432	9·6	32,648	94·4	29,853
1968	36,485	22,515	29,719	27,322	8·1	33,236	96·1	30,557
1969	39,054	24,110	31,600	28,951	8·4	33,439	96·7	30,636
1970	43,154	26,830	34,593	31,365	9·3	34,593	100·0	31,365
1971	47,750	29,675	38,456	34,859	9·4	35,529	102·7	32,206
1972	53,948	33,040	43,894	39,428	10·2	37,998	109·8	34,132
1973	62,370	37,795	50,513	44,785	11·3	40,300	116·5	35,730
1974	73,979	44,865	58,345	51,282	12·1	40,626	117·4	35,708
1970 *3*	10,995	6,845	8,826	7,958	9·8	8,776	101·5	7,913
4	11,177	6,965	8,940	8,126	9·1	8,722	100·8	7,928
1971 *1*	11,382	7,165	9,168	8,232	10·2	8,747	101·1	7,855
2	11,795	7,335	9,472	8,637	8·8	8,773	101·4	8,000
3	12,121	7,545	9,793	8,898	9·1	8,947	103·5†	8,130
4	12,452	7,630	10,023	9,092	9·3	9,062	104·8	8,221
1972 *1*	12,758	7,835	10,210	9,341	8·5	9,099	105·2	8,324
2	13,377	8,150	10,948	9,681	11·6	9,588	110·9	8,477
3	13,565	8,355	11,085	10,011	9·7	9,529	110·2	8,605
4	14,248	8,700	11,651	10,395	10·8	9,782	113·1	8,726
1973 *1*	14,754	8,980	11,935	10,979	8·0	9,836	113·7	9,045
2	15,402	9,365	12,467	10,906	12·5	10,051	116·2	8,789
3	15,880	9,570	12,903	11,309	12·4	10,205	118·0	8,941
4	16,334	9,880	13,208	11,591	12·2	10,208	118·0	8,955
1974 *1*	16,734	10,010	13,442	11,950	11·1	9,964	115·2	8,855
2	17,679	10,805	14,063	12,443	11·5	9,938	114·9	8,791
3	19,246	11,635	15,105	13,109	13·2	10,332	119·5	8,964
4	20,320	12,415	15,735	13,780	12·4	10,392	120·2	9,098
1975 *1*[3]								9,125
2								

---

[1] Personal saving as a percentage of personal disposable income.

[2] Personal disposable income revalued by the implied consumers' expenditure deflator (1970=100).

[3] Preliminary estimate.

Real consumers' expenditure — component categories

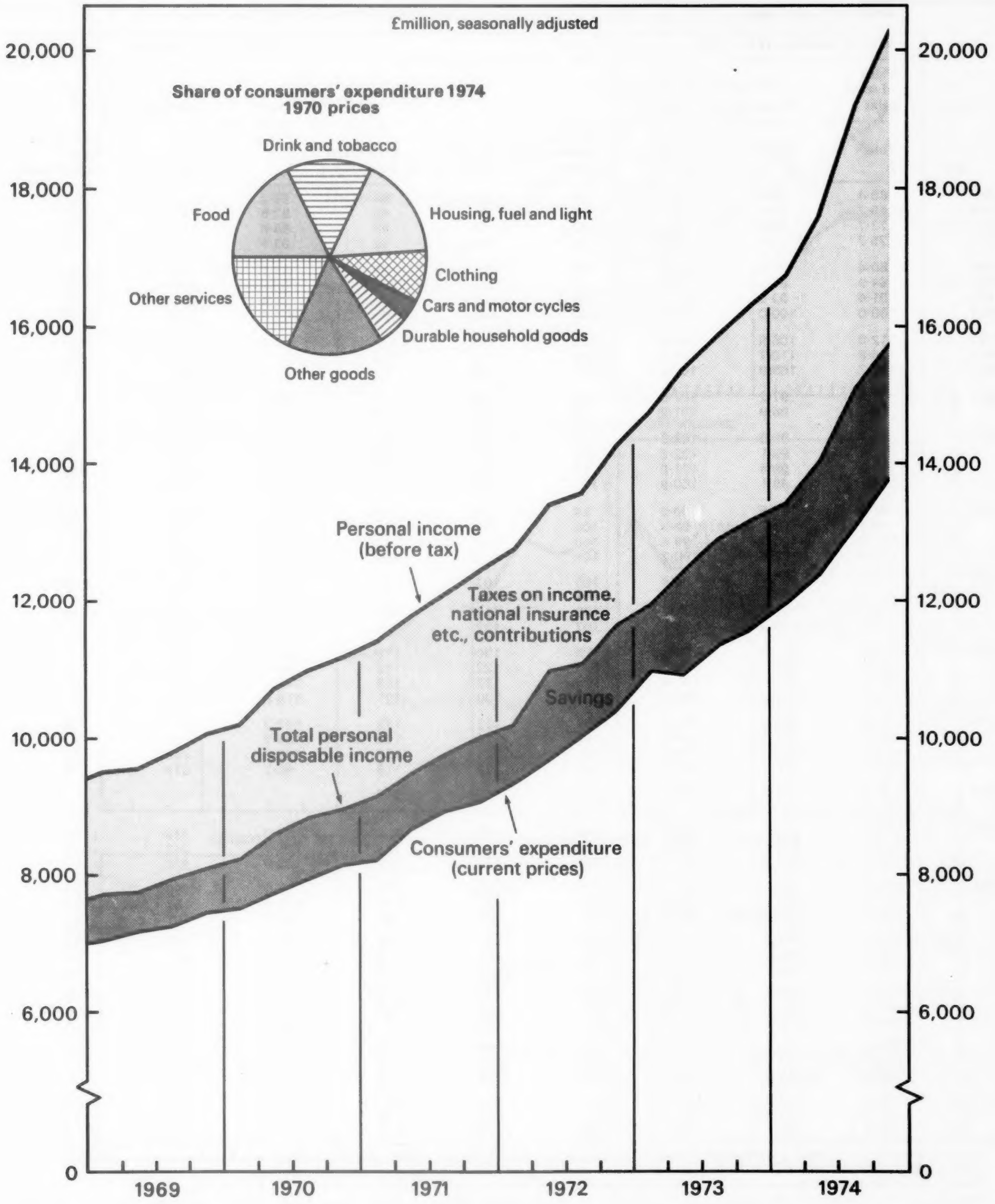
Seasonally adjusted

£ million, 1970 prices

	Total §	Food	Alcoholic drink and tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Clothing including footwear	Durable household goods	Cars and motor cycles	Other goods	Other services
1964	28,283	6,080	3,621	3,431	1,324	2,336	1,275	866	3,843	5,507
1965	28,717	6,081	3,543	3,548	1,371	2,426	1,307	836	4,027	5,578
1966	29,269	6,170	3,673	3,654	1,387	2,425	1,273	833	4,228	5,626
1967	29,853	6,228	3,765	3,798	1,393	2,443	1,306	900	4,412	5,608
1968	30,557	6,260	3,863	3,939	1,432	2,555	1,378	959	4,620	5,551
1969	30,636	6,264	3,881	4,068	1,484	2,577	1,313	855	4,647	5,547
1970	31,365	6,365	4,031	4,140	1,495	2,666	1,353	969	4,732	5,614
1971	32,206	6,362	4,130	4,230	1,484	2,692	1,451	1,263	4,892	5,702
1972	34,132	6,320	4,436	4,353	1,537	2,873	1,692	1,523	5,325	6,073
1973	35,730	6,391	4,944	4,388	1,568	3,023	1,863	1,559	5,733	6,261
1974	35,708	6,421	5,023	4,500	1,609	3,003	1,739	1,247	5,784	6,382
1973 *3*	8,941	1,598	1,250	1,101	388	745	459	408	1,441	1,551
4	8,955	1,599	1,277	1,090	404	749	471	342	1,449	1,574
1974 *1*	8,855	1,562	1,323	1,100	381	754	443	284	1,441	1,567
2	8,791	1,603	1,220	1,121	390	721	409	337	1,426	1,564
3	8,964	1,642	1,195	1,136	408	774	434	315	1,446	1,614
4	9,098	1,614	1,285	1,143	430	754	453	311	1,471	1,637
1975 *1*[1]	9,125									
2										

---

[1] Preliminary estimate.


£million, seasonally adjusted
Share of consumers' expenditure 1974
1970 prices
Drink and tobacco
Food
Housing, fuel and light
Clothing
Other services
Cars and motor cycles
Durable household goods
Other goods
Personal income
(before tax)
Taxes on income,
national insurance
etc., contributions
Savings
Total personal
disposable income
Consumers' expenditure
(current prices)
20,000
18,000
16,000
14,000
12,000
10,000
8,000
6,000
0
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974

12

Retail sales, new registrations of cars and hire purchase debt (Great Britain)

		Seasonally adjusted								
		Weekly average 1971=100						Thousands[1]	£ million	
		Value of retail sales	Volume of retail sales					New registrations of cars§	Hire purchase and other instalment credit[2]	
		Total[3] §	Total[3] §	Food shops[3] §	Clothing and footwear shops§	Durable goods shops§	Other non-food shops§		New credit extended	Changes in debt outstanding
1964		65·4	89·4	96·1	89	81	84	99·2	1,236	+323
1965		69·7	91·6	96·7	93	85	87	93·5	1,590	+121
1966		72·7	92·8	98·3	93	84	89	88·8	1,450	−134
1967		75·3	94·6	99·5	93	87	92	93·1	1,556	− 40
1968		80·4	97·2	100·5	96	92	96	93·1	1,643	+ 46
1969		84·9	97·3	101·6	96	89	96	82·3	1,587	− 20
1970		91·4	99·0	101·7	98	92	99	91·4	1,735	+ 84
1971		100·0	100·0	100·0	100	100	100	108·5	2,053	+240
1972		112·0	105·8	101·5	105	115	109	138·6	2,497	+424
1973		126·9	110·7	101·0	109	127	118	137·1	2,871	+438
1974		146·7	109·9	101·8	107	123	117	102·8	2,517	−155
1969	*3*	85·2	97·2	101·5	96	89	96	86·7	396	− 3
	4	86·0	96·9	101·0	95	89	95	76·4	406	− 2
1970	*1*	88·7	98·6	102·3	96	90	98	86·2	413	+ 10
	2	90·4	99·1	102·2	99	91	98	95·3	438	+ 24
	3	92·5	99·5	101·6	99	93	99	92·5	452	+ 20
	4	94·1	99·1	100·9	100	93	98	91·7	432	+ 30
1971	*1*	94·5	97·8	100·5	99	95	95	94·1	431	+ 13
	2	99·2	99·7	99·8	100	96	101	96·6	478	+ 37
	3	101·7	100·5	99·6	100	104	101	115·9	572	+107
	4	104·6	102·1	100·2	101	106	104	127·2	572	+ 83
1972	*1*	105·8	102·1	99·9	100	107	104	124·0	570	+ 84
	2	109·3	104·8	101·1	104	114	107	146·6	619	+112
	3	114·1	107·3	101·7	108	118	111	139·5	638	+118
	4	118·6	109·2	103·1	107	122	114	144·2	670	+110
1973	*1*	123·5	111·8	100·8	116	130	118	151·5	761	+171
	2	122·0	108·3	100·7	105	122	115	135·5	681	+ 87
	3	127·8	110·6	101·4	108	127	118	142·9	717	+103
	4	134·2	112·0	101·3	109	130	121	118·6	712	+ 77
1974	*1*	136·8	109·8	100·1	107	122	119	102·7	576	− 68
	2	140·6	107·3	100·8	103	118	114	104·3	614	− 43
	3	150·6	111·0	103·3	111	124	117	108·7	648	− 15
	4	158·5	111·6	103·0	108	128	119	95·7	679	− 29
1975	*1*	166·2	111·5	100·5	112	130	119			
	2									
1973	*O*	132·4	111·2	99·4	110	129	121	127·0	246	+ 33
	N	134·1	112·1	100·9	109	132	121	125·7	242	+ 28
	D	135·7	112·6	103·1	108	128	121	103·0	224	+ 16
1974	*J*	134·7	109·1	99·4	108	117	119	92·9	198	− 32
	F	137·0	110·1	100·3	108	125	119	109·0	187	− 23
	M	138·4	110·0	100·6	106	123	120	106·1	191	− 13
	A	138·9	107·9	100·3	104	121	115	96·5	202	− 13
	M	138·7	105·6	100·2	98	117	112	105·3	207	− 16
	J	143·5	108·2	101·7	106	116	115	111·0	205	− 14
	J	146·6	109·2	102·3	107	121	115	105·7	216	− 9
	A	150·5	111·4	102·7	111	125	118	101·9	215	− 4
	S	154·0	112·2	104·5	113	126	117	118·5	217	− 2
	O	156·4	111·4	102·8	111	124	118	101·9	231	− 11
	N	160·3	112·8	103·9	108	132	120	98·3	224	− 11
	D	158·8	110·8	102·4	104	128	119	86·9	224	− 7
1975	*J*[4]	165·8	113·0	101·5	117	130	120	109·5	246	+ 7
	F	166·7	112·3	101·0	112	135	120	112·8	243	− 10
	M	166·3	109·4	99·2	108	126	118	96·7	234	− 9

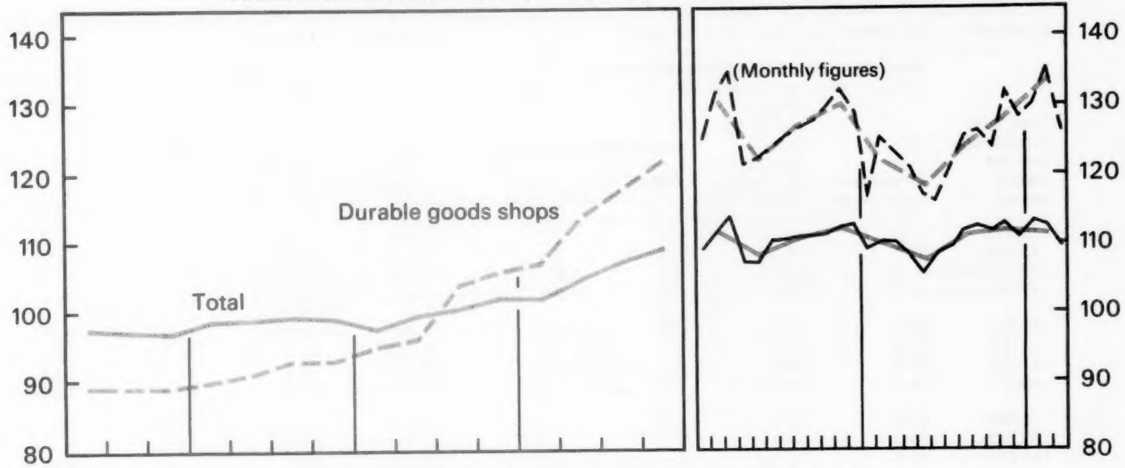
---

[1] Monthly averages. [2] Credit extended by and repaid to finance houses and retailers, i.e. durable goods shops and department stores *plus* (from 1965) other general stores, general mail order houses and the non-durable goods departments of co-operative societies.

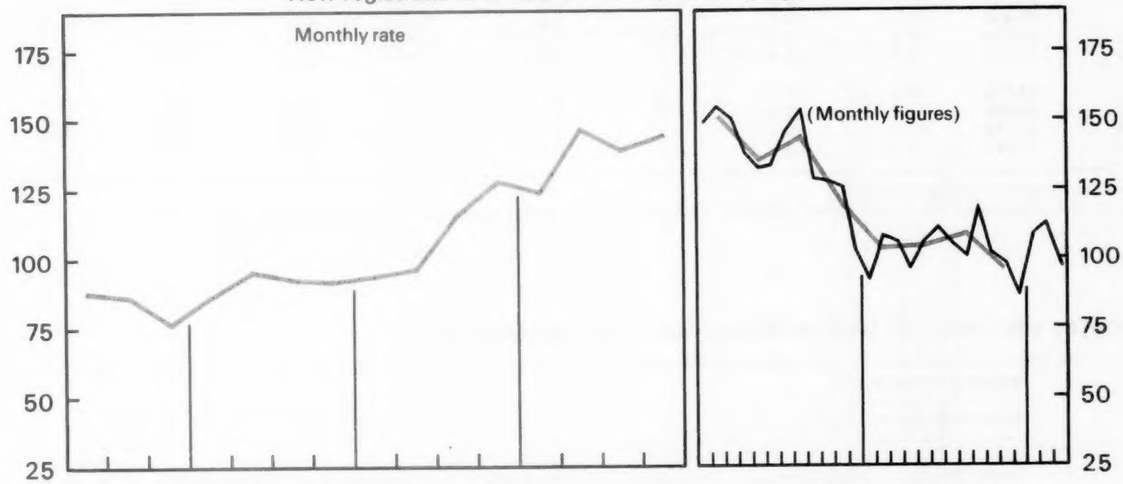
[3] These indices are given to one decimal place, but this does not imply that they can be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.

[4] Monthly figures of retail sales are based on four-week periods, except for the months of March, June, September and December which are five-week periods. Because of timing differences January 1975 is exceptionally a five-week period. Further details are given in the Technical note to the retail sales figures on page 716 of *Trade and Industry*, 14 March 1975.

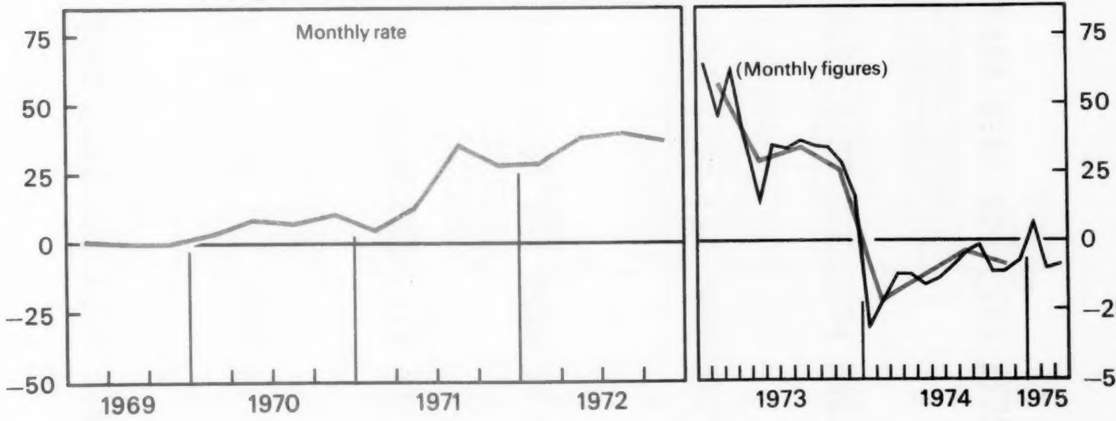
Volume of retail sales Weekly average 1971 = 100, seasonally adjusted



New registrations of cars Thousands, seasonally adjusted



Changes in hire purchase debt outstanding £million, seasonally adjusted



Shares of income and expenditure

	Seasonally adjusted								
	£ million	Per cent				£ million	Per cent		
		Percentage share of total final expenditure					Percentage share of total domestic income		
	Total final expenditure (current market prices)	Consumers' expenditure	Public authorities' current expenditure on goods and services	Gross fixed investment		Total domestic income (current prices)[1]	Income from employment	Gross trading profits of companies[1]	Other[1],[2]
				Public sector	Private sector				
1964	39,891	53·8	13·8	6·5	8·7	29,344	67·2	15·5	17·3
1965	42,485†	53·8	14·2	6·5	8·8	31,589	67·4	15·0	17·6
1966	45,123	53·7	14·6	6·9	8·4	33,380	68·3	13·8	17·9
1967	47,841	53·2	15·2	7·6	8·1	34,840	68·1	13·4	18·5
1968	52,514	52·0	14·7	7·2	8·4	37,881	66·9†	13·9	19·1
1969	55,910	51·8	14·5	6·7	8·7	40,158	67·4	12·8†	19·7
1970	61,529	51·0	14·8	6·7	8·6	44,400	68·1	12·3	19·6
1971	68,274	51·1	15·2	6·5	8·7	49,311	67·9	12·3	19·8
1972	75,999	51·9	15·5	6·1	9·1	55,672	67·3	12·5	20·3
1973	89,283	50·2	14·9	6·2	9·6	65,423	65·6	13·4	21·0
1974	106,523	48·1	15·4	6·5	8·8	76,831	66·8	12·8	20·3
1973 *1*	21,676	50·7	14·6	6·3	9·5	15,540	65·6	13·9	20·5
2	21,490	50·7	15·1	6·0	9·6	16,045	66·0	13·2	20·7
3	22,719	49·8	14·9	6·2	9·5	16,635	65·5	13·3	21·2
4	23,398	49·5	14·9	6·4	9·6	17,203	65·5	13·1	21·5
1974 *1*	24,158	49·5	15·1†	7·4	9·0	17,735	64·7	14·4	20·9
2	26,005	47·8	14·8	5·9	8·9	18,607	66·1	13·3	20·7
3	27,719	47·3	15·4	6·1	8·6	19,845	67·3	12·6	20·0
4	28,641	48·1	16·3	6·5	8·5	20,644	68·9	11·3	19·8

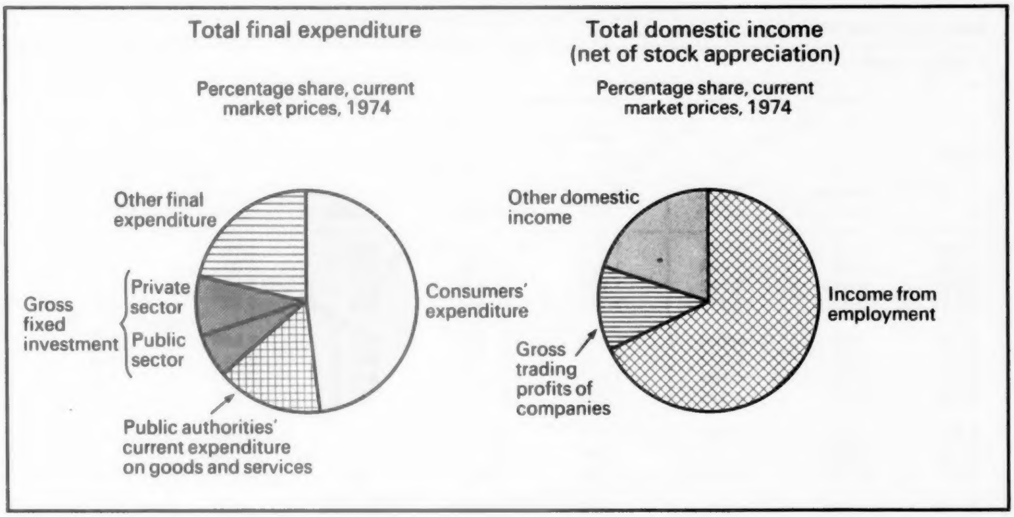
[1] After providing for stock appreciation.

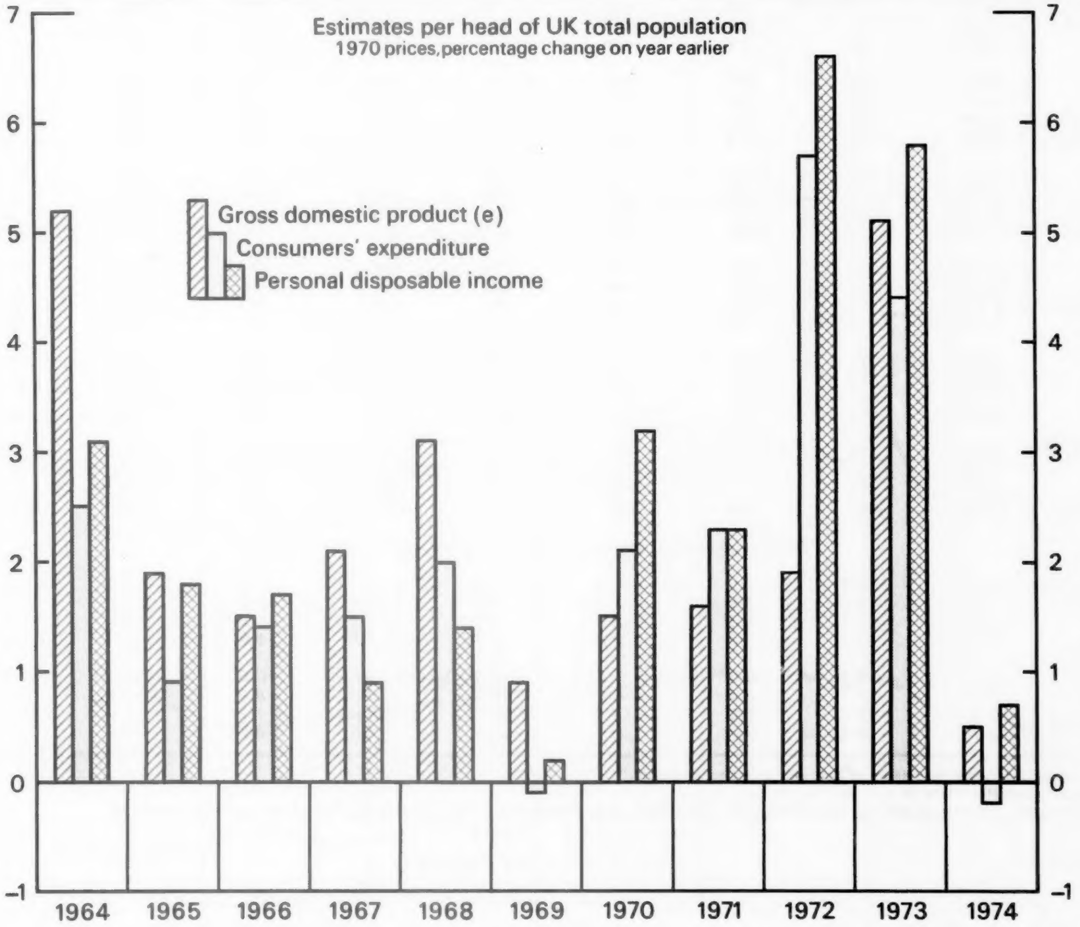
[2] Gross trading surplus of public corporations and other public enterprises, income from rent and self-employment.

Estimates per head of United Kingdom total population

	Seasonally adjusted						
	£, current market prices				£, 1970 prices		
	Gross national product	Gross domestic product[1]	Consumers' expenditure	Personal disposable income	Gross domestic product[1]	Consumers' expenditure	Personal disposable income
1964	549	541	397	432	696	523	569
1965	582	574	420	461	709	528	579
1966	613	606	443	488	720	536	589
1967	643	636	463	506	735	543	594
1968	684	678	495	539	758	554	603
1969	719	710	523	571	765	553	604
1970	786	777	565	623	777	565	623
1971	881	871	626	690	789	578	638
1972	984	974	706	786	805	611	680
1973	1,135	1,116	799	902	845	638	719
1974	1,301	1,279	915	1,040	849	637	725
1973 *1*	278	275	196	213	215	162	176
2	275	272	195	223	209	157	179
3	288	283	202	230	211	160	182
4	294	286	207	236	210	160	182
1974 *1*	293	287	213	240	206	158	178
2	310	304	222	251	212	157	177
3	343	338	234	269	217	160	184
4	355	349	246	281	215	162	185

[1] Based on expenditure data.


Total final expenditure
Percentage share, current market prices, 1974
Other final expenditure
Gross fixed investment
Private sector
Public sector
Consumers' expenditure
Public authorities' current expenditure on goods and services
Total domestic income (net of stock appreciation)
Percentage share, current market prices, 1974
Other domestic income
Income from employment
Gross trading profits of companies


Estimates per head of UK total population
1970 prices, percentage change on year earlier
Gross domestic product (e)
Consumers' expenditure
Personal disposable income
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
–1
1964
1965
1966
1967
1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974

16

Gross domestic fixed capital formation by sector and by type of asset

Seasonally adjusted

£ million, 1970 prices

	Total§	Sector[1]		Type of asset					
				Dwellings			Other new buildings and works[2]	Vehicles, ships and aircraft	Plant and machinery
					of which:				
		Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private	Public			
1964	7,541	4,210	3,331	1,503	875	628	2,467	767	2,804
1965	7,885	4,387	3,498	1,561	890	671	2,572	751	3,001
1966	8,081	4,339	3,742	1,604	847	757	2,585	672	3,220
1967	8.764	4,487	4,277	1,781	915	866	2,857	752	3,374
1968	9,164	4,898	4,266	1,866	957	909	2,995	925	3,378
1969	9,192	5,190	4,002	1,786	894	892	3,044	909	3,453
1970	9,378	5,278	4,100	1,642	841	801	3,161	970	3,605
1971	9,526	5,451	4,075	1,752	1,007	745	3,276	1,003	3,495
1972	9,781	5.827	3,954	1,861	1,147	714	3,346	1,141	3,433
1973	10,183	6,212	3,971	1,884	1,185	699	3,233	1,222	3,844
1974	9,921	5,885	4,036	1,728	942	786	3,045	1,125	4,023
1969 *1*	2,294	1,281	1,013	462	238	224	746	230	856
2	2,270	1,292	978	441	229	212	743	230	856
3	2,325	1,328	997	455	222	233	781	218	871
4	2,303	1,289	1,014	428	205	223	774	231	870
1970 *1*	2,284	1,289	995	403	204	199	763	236	882
2	2,357	1,328	1,029	406	205	201	793	261	897
3	2,349	1,346	1,003	413	211	202	799	238	899
4	2,388	1,315	1,073	420	221	199	806	235	927
1971 *1*	2,344	1,275	1,069	424	236	188	802	245	873
2	2,389	1,391	998	440	246	194	815	262	872
3	2,390	1,403	987	434	254	180	819	255	882
4	2,403	1,382	1,021	454	271	183	840	241	868
1972 *1*	2,431	1,395	1,036	462	278	184	830	286	853
2	2,438	1,457	981	460	279	181	845	274	859
3	2,433	1,454	979	464	292	172	841	271	857
4	2,479	1,521	958	475	298	177	830	310	864
1973 *1*	2,591	1,571	1,020	479	300	179	843	310	959
2	2,468	1,512	956	470	304	166	803	271	924
3	2,558	1,557	1,001	478	297	181	806	297	977
4	2,566	1,572	994	457	284	173	781	344	984
1974 *1*	2,590	1,472	1,118	472	249	223[3]	839	284	995
2	2,415	1,492	923	430	248	182[3]	730	265	990
3	2,427	1,476	951	414	226	188	747	278	988
4	2,489	1,445	1,044	412	219	193	729	298	1,050
	Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year								
1973 *1*	*+6·6*	*+12·6*	*−1·5*	*+ 3·7*	*+ 7·9*	*− 2·7*	*+1·6*	*+ 8·4*	*+12·4*
2	*+1·2*	*+ 3·8*	*−2·5*	*+ 2·2*	*+ 9·0*	*− 8·3*	*−5·0*	*− 1·1*	*+ 7·6*
3	*+5·1*	*+ 7·1*	*+2·3*	*+ 3·0*	*+ 1·7*	*+ 5·2*	*−4·2*	*+ 9·6*	*+14·0*
4	*+3·5*	*+ 3·4*	*+3·8*	*− 3·8*	*− 4·7*	*− 2·3*	*−5·9*	*+11·0*	*+13·9*
1974 *1*	—	*− 6·3*	*+9·6*	*− 1·5*	*−17·0*	*+24·6*	*−0·5*	*− 8·4*	*+ 3·8*
2	*−2·1*	*− 1·3*	*−3·4*	*− 8·5*	*−18·4*	*+ 9·6*	*−9·1*	*− 2·2*	*+ 7·1*
3	*−5·1*	*− 5·2*	*−5·0*	*−13·4*	*−23·9*	*+ 3·9*	*−7·3*	*− 6·4*	*+ 1·1*
4	*−3·0*	*− 8·1*	*+5·0*	*− 9·8*	*−22·9*	*+11·6*	*−6·7*	*−13·4*	*+ 6·7*

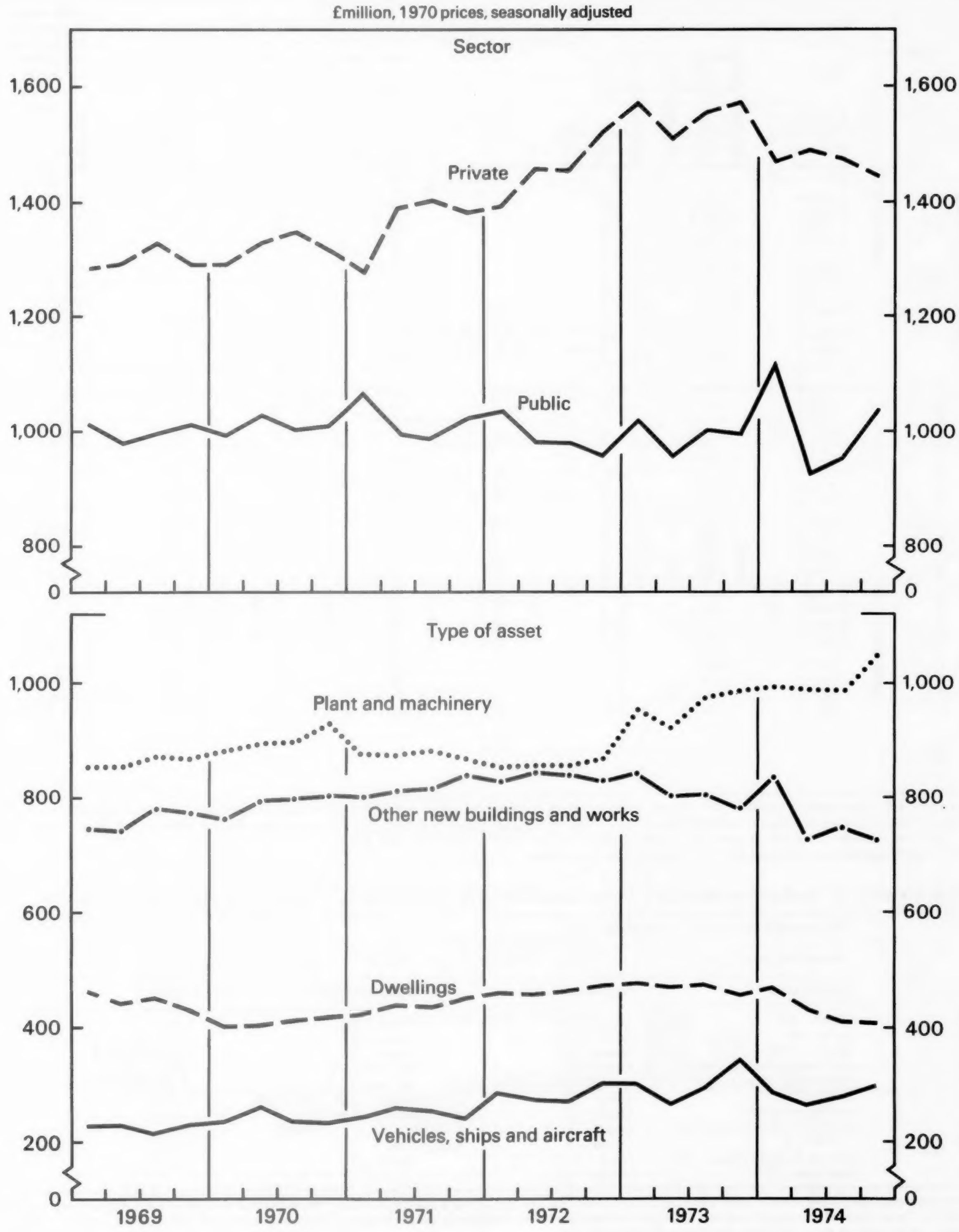
---

[1] Including purchases *less* sales of land and existing buildings.

[2] Including transfer costs of land and buildings.

[3] These figures are very much less reliable than usual because of low response by the local authorities to the quarterly enquiries.

17


£million, 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted
Sector
Private
Public
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
0
Type of asset
Plant and machinery
Other new buildings and works
Dwellings
Vehicles, ships and aircraft
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974

Indicators of fixed investment by manufacturing industry

	Gross fixed investment in manufacturing industry							New orders received by contractors for private industrial work(GB)[1]
	Total§	Plant and machinery			New building and works			
		Gross fixed investment		CBI Intentions Inquiry	Gross fixed investment		CBI Intentions Inquiry	
	£ million, 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted	£ million, 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted	*Percentage change on year earlier*	Balance[2]	£ million, 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted	*Percentage change on year earlier*	Balance[2]	£ million, 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted
1964	1,560·8	1,120·7	*+12*	..	342·4	*+14*	..	518·5
1965	1,726·0	1,239·8	*+11*	..	384·0	*+12*	..	535·6
1966	1,773·7	1,312·0	*+ 6*	..	363·4	*− 5*	..	510·1
1967	1,737·7	1,318·6	*+ 1*	..	319·6	*−12*	..	527·9
1968	1,851·2	1,406·1	*+ 7*	..	335·9	*+ 5*	..	549·6
1969	1,977·5	1,471·5	*+ 5*	..	390·1	*+16*	..	605·9
1970	2,129·8	1,623·9	*+10*	..	391·2	—	..	565·2
1971	1,996·6	1,523·8	*− 6*	..	358·5	*− 8*	..	417·3
1972	1,806·3	1,365·9	*−10*	..	320·8	*−11*	..	469·8
1973	1,924·4	1,469·4	*+ 8*	..	326·0	*+ 2*	..	590·6
1974	2,125·8	1,616·9	*+10*	..	364·0	*+12*	..	493·8[4]
1970 *1*	515·6	389·5	*+19*	− 5	96·8	*+ 2*	−18	123·5
2	536·5	407·7	*+11*	− 3	99·6	*+ 3*	−20	137·9
3	537·0	410·3	*+ 7*	..	97·7	*− 4*	..	143·6
4	540·7	416·4	*+ 6*	− 8	97·1	*+ 1*	−21	160·2
1971 *1*	517·3	396·0	*+ 2*	..[3]	93·5	*− 3*	..[3]	111·6
2	501·6	382·9	*− 6*	−31	89·9	*−10*	−37	98·9
3	499·9	384·5	*− 6*	−13	86·9	*−11*	−25	102·6
4	477·8	360·4	*−13*	..	88·2	*− 9*	..	104·2
1972 *1*	477·7	365·2	*− 8*	3	85·1	− 9	−17	109·0
2	447·4	338·6	*−12*	9	80·3	*−11*	−11	107·8
3	439·2	328·9	*−14*	16	79·9	*− 8*	− 4	105·5
4	442·0	333·2	*− 8*	17	75·5	*−14*	− 2	147·5
1973 *1*	474·3	363·5	—	30	78·0	*− 8*	4	133·2
2	460·3	354·4	*+ 5*	35	75·8	*− 6*	11	137·0
3	486·5	370·7	*+13*	39	83·6	*+ 5*	18	154·6
4	503·3	380·8	*+14*	38	88·6	+17	16	165·8
1974 *1*	526·9	402·7	*+11*	− 3	89·7	*+15*	−15	108·3
2	529·0	403·7	*+14*	2	89·4	*+18*	−10	115·2
3	528·4	401·5	*+ 8*	− 6	89·8	*+ 7*	−22	144·5
4	541·5	409·0	*+ 7*	−33	95·1	*+ 7*	−39	125·8
1975 *1*				−41			−47	
2				−27			−42	
3								
4								

---

[1] New orders from the third quarter 1974 include orders received by firms, mostly small, which have been added to the statistical register.

[2] Percentage of firms expecting to authorise more in next 12 months *less* percentage expecting to authorise less. Figures relate to Inquiries in February, June and October of each year until 1972, when they are held in the first month of each quarter.

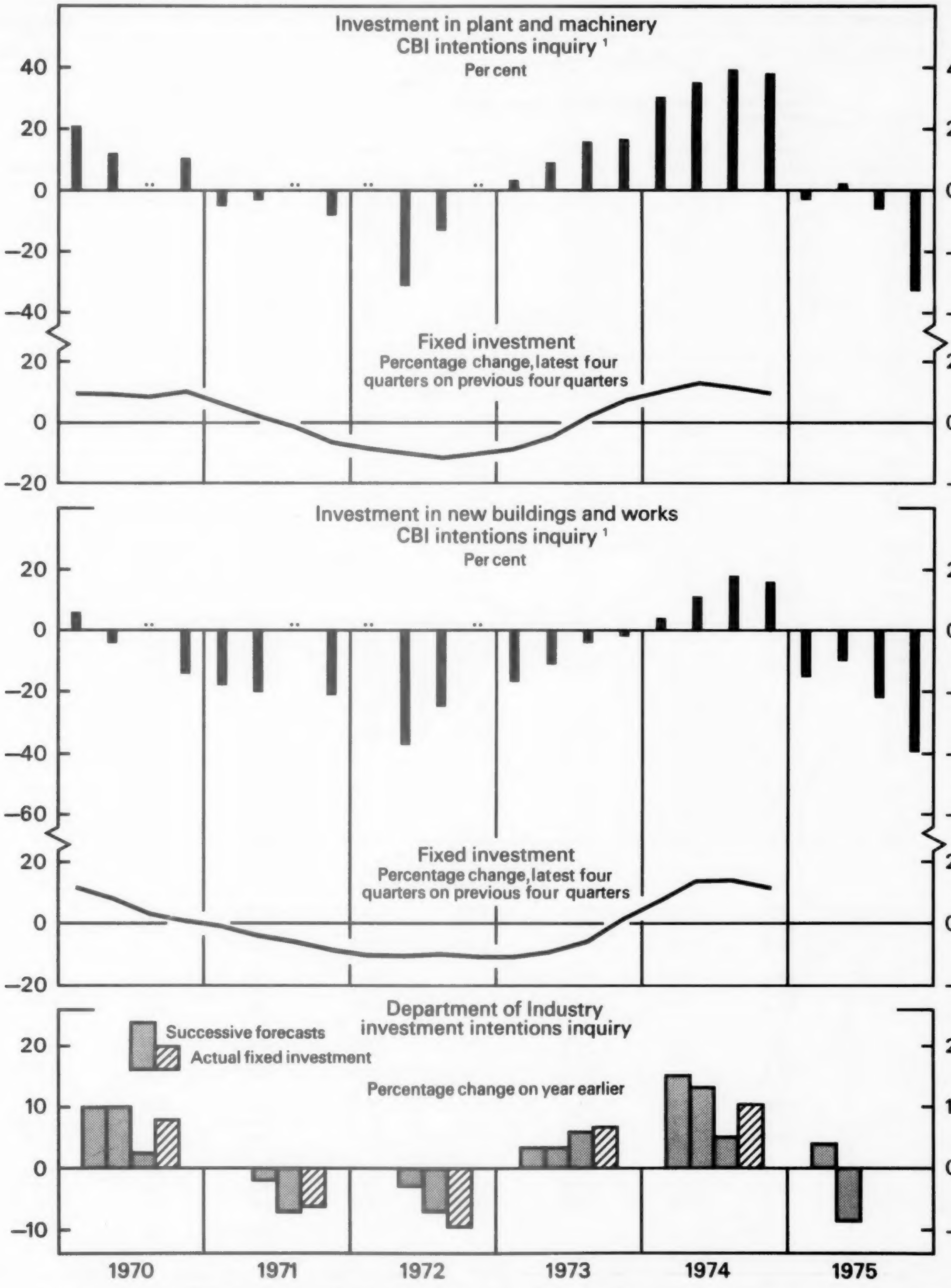
[3] No Inquiry was held in February 1971 because of the postal strike. [4] Provisional.

Department of Industry inquiry into investment intentions[1]: manufacturing industry

	Percentage change over previous year			
	Gross fixed investment			
	First forecast	Second forecast	Third forecast	Actual
1965	about +10	about +10	about +10	+15·5
1966	up to +5	not more than +2½	about −4	+ 2·8
1967	about −7 or −8	about −10	about −6	− 2·5
1968	probably some increase	about +5	less than +5	+ 6·4
1969	between +10 and +15	+10 to +15, perhaps top end	of the order of +10	+ 7·0
1970	about +10	about +10	about +2 or +3	+ 7·8
1971	no large change	about −2	about −6 to −8	− 6·3
1972	little change, perhaps a rise	about −3	−7	− 9·7
1973	+2 to +5	+2 to +5	+6	+ 6·6
1974	strong increase about +15	some +12 to +14	about +5	+10·5
1975	less than +5	−7 to −10		

---

[1] For each year there have usually been three successive forecasts: the first in the preceding summer, the second at the end of the previous year and the third in the summer of the year concerned. Changes for the years before 1966 are in terms of current prices; those for later years are expressed in volume terms, after making an appropriate allowance for price changes.



[1] The results of the CBI intentions inquiry have been moved forward one year for direct comparison with the percentage changes in fixed investment.

20

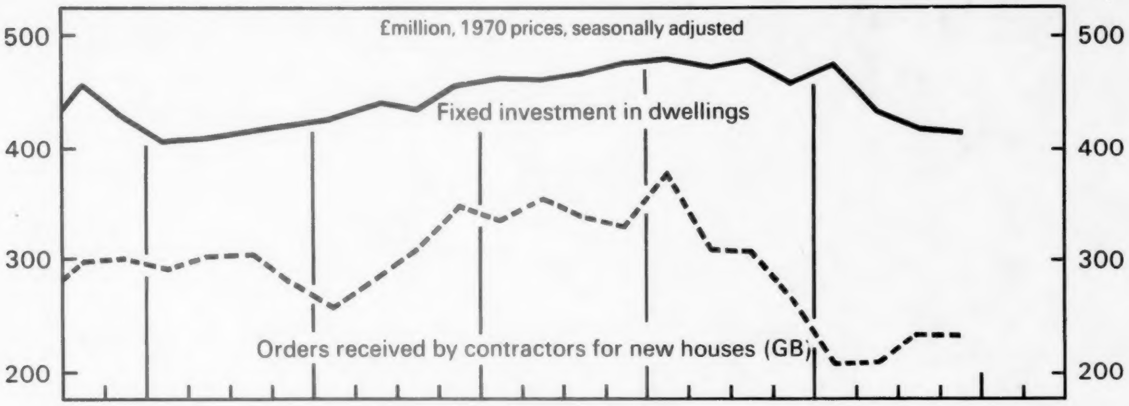
Indicators of fixed investment in dwellings

		Seasonally adjusted								Unadjusted
		£ million, 1970 prices		Thousands				£ million		1970=100
		Fixed investment in dwellings	Orders received by contractors for new houses (GB)[1]	Housing starts (GB)§		Housing completions (GB)§		Building Societies Association		Average price of new dwellings on mortgage[2]
				Private sector	Public sector	Private sector	Public sector	New commitments for mortgages	Net increase in shares and deposits	
1964		1,503	1,537·1	247·5	178·6	218·1	155·6	. .	503	66·9
1965		1,561	1,494·3	211·1	181·4	213·8	168·5	1,003	651	73·5
1966		1,604	1,381·2	193·4	185·9	205·4	180·1	1,223	724	78·6
1967		1,781	1,665·9	233·6	213·9	200·4	203·9	1,649	1,099	83·5
1968		1,866	1,435·7	200·1	194·3	222·0	191·7	1,480	767	87·7
1969		1,786	1,165·9	166·8	176·6	181·7	185·1	1,580	895	94·0
1970		1,642	1,171·6	165·1	154·1	170·3	180·1	2,188	1,490	100·0
1971		1,752	1,191·3	207·3	136·6	191·6	158·9	3,013	2,034	112·6
1972		1,861	1,351·3	227·4	123·0	196·3	122·8	3,802	2,193	144·3
1973		1,884	1,247·9	214·9	112·8	186·1	107·5	3,254	2,102	197·7
1974		1,728	875·9	105·0	146·8	139·6	128·6	3,077	1,993	221·0
1969	*3*	455	297·4	41·3	47·3	45·0	48·4	394	200	94·9
	4	428	298·9	38·0	39·2	41·6	47·7	409	228	96·7
1970	*1*	403	289·9	35·1	35·8	42·2	45·4	452	301	97·3
	2	406	301·2	42·2	40·2	41·3	45·1	525	343	99·1
	3	413	303·2	44·4	39·9	44·1	46·5	589	420	101·5
	4	420	277·3	43·4	38·2	42·7	43·1	622	426	101·5
1971	*1*	424	257·1	47·0	35·9	45·2	43·4	615	415	106·5
	2	440	280·9	46·3	33·0	46·3	39·4	738	466	109·8
	3	434	306·4	53·8	33·1	49·1	38·1	821	546	115·0
	4	454	346·9	60·2	34·6	51·0	38·0	839	607	118·0
1972	*1*	462	333·6	52·4	35·4	49·4	36·4	933	603	125·3
	2	460	352·9	57·6	28·5	50·1	33·5	1,024	598	135·5
	3	464	337·3	57·6	28·4	48·9	26·1	935	466	154·0
	4	475	327·5	59·8	30·7	47·9	26·8	910	526	167·1
1973	*1*	479	375·2	63·5	31·2	49·5	25·4	976	464	184·9
	2	470	306·1	55·6	26·9	49·3	29·9	744	784	195·5
	3	478	303·5	52·8	27·2	45·8	26·6	842	498	203·3
	4	457	263·1	43·0	27·5	41·5	25·6	692	356	209·7
1974	*1*	472	204·8	34·1	35·7	44·8	29·0	521	218	216·8
	2	430	207·0	26·1	38·9	31·9	31·2	581	456	217·6
	3	414	233·6	22·5	36·7	30·5	34·5	925	634	222·8
	4	412	230·5	22·3	35·5	32·4	33·9	1,050	685	225·1
1975	*1*							1,111	1,063	233·8
	2									
1974	*J*	. .	76·7	11·2	10·5	14·0	9·1	214	62	. .
	F	. .	63·1	11·1	12·2	14·2	9·7	169	58	. .
	M	. .	65·0	11·8	13·0	16·6	10·2	138	98	. .
	A	. .	64·2	8·7	13·1	11·7	10·1	149	136	. .
	M	. .	65·3	8·7	13·0	9·7	10·7	197	152	. .
	J	. .	77·5	8·7	12·8	10·5	10·4	235	168	. .
	J	. .	78·6	7·1	10·9	9·4	10·7	286	207	. .
	A	. .	69·6	7·9	13·2	10·0	11·9	290	232	. .
	S	. .	85·4	7·5	12·6	11·1	11·9	349	195	. .
	O	. .	65·4	7·1	12·6	11·1	11·0	383	208	. .
	N	. .	71·2	7·7	11·8	11·0	11·5	318	234	. .
	D	. .	93·9	7·5	11·1	10·3	11·4	349	243	. .
1975	*J*	. .	61·3†[3]	10·4	15·6	12·2	11·5	355	291	. .
	F	. .	100·6[3]	12·0†	16·0†	11·6†	14·1†	401	350	. .
	M	. .		12·0[3]	13·0[3]	14·0[3]	12·0[3]	355	422	. .
	A	. .						461	456	
	M	. .								
	J	. .								

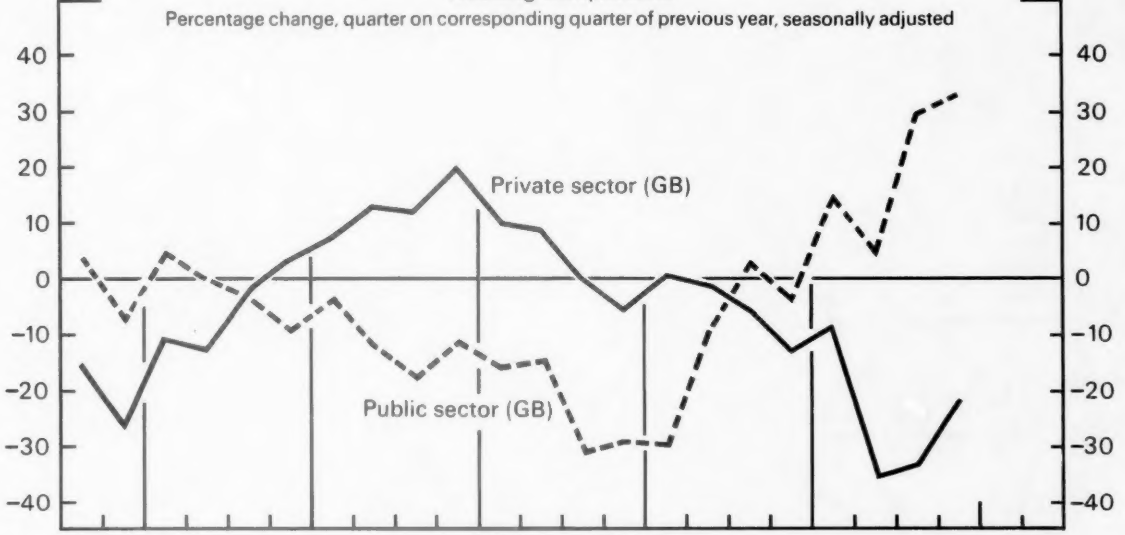
---

[1] New orders from July 1974 include orders received from firms, mostly small, which have now been added to the statistical register.

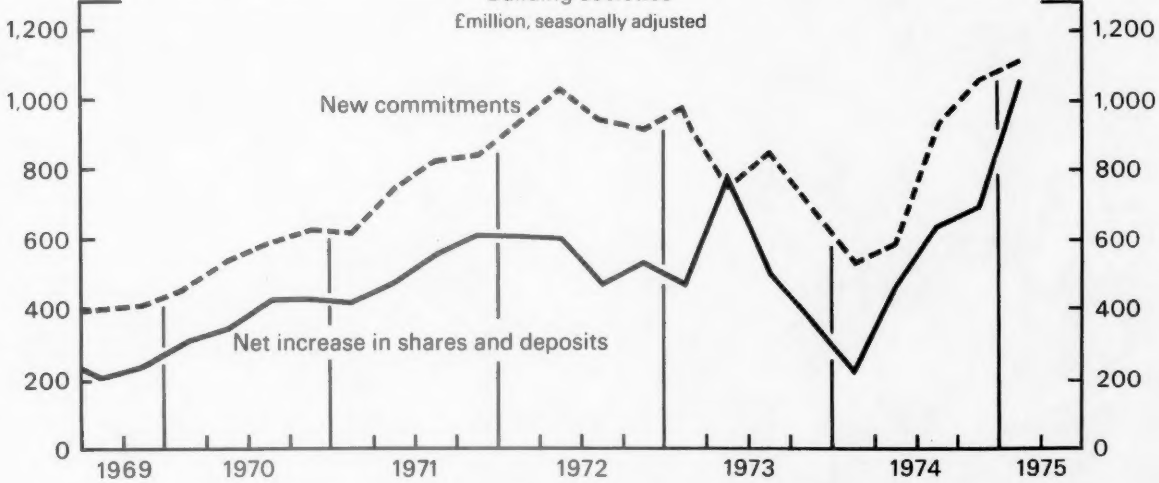
[2] Mortgages with building societies by private owners. The index covers only dwellings on which building societies have advanced mortgages during the period. The cost of land is included. Figures relate to average for the quarter. [3] Provisional.



Housing completions



Building societies



Stock changes

Seasonally adjusted

£ million, 1970 prices

	All industries §	Manufacturing				Distribution			Other industries
		Total §	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods	Total	Retail	Wholesale	
Book values end-December 1973	17,732	10,057	3,705	3,978	2,374	3,702	1,935	1,767	3,973
1969 *1*	173	138	37	43	58	40	18	22	− 5
2	102	77	46	−14	45	9	9	—	16
3	79	27	− 9	2	34	17	− 2	19	35
4	95	68	13	− 5	60	9	8	1	18
1970 *1*	27	63	21	8	34	−24	−29	5	−12
2	164	110	54	57	− 1	25	7	18	29
3	162	72	32	17	23	16	—	16	74
4	86	78	6	40	32	28	− 1	29	−20
1971 *1*	132	49	− 3	−11	63	−18	−32	14	101
2	− 90	−104	−44	−67	7	29	3	26	−15
3	2	− 35	−39	—	4	17	8	9	20
4	32	− 36	−33	−18	15	20	17	3	48
1972 *1*	− 34	− 62	− 4	13	− 71	1	−16	17	27
2	− 31	−107	−61	5	− 51	39	38	1	37
3	− 7	− 42	− 5	− 5	− 32	− 7	−13	6	42
4	18	6	32	−21	− 5	18	− 6	24	− 6
1973 *1*	277	146	77	107	− 38	43	32	11	88
2	188	61	63	34	− 36	154	163	− 9	−27
3	100	68	44	73	− 49	28	22	6	4
4	131	99	86	21	− 8	49	25	24	−17
1974 *1*	−235	−101	47	−16	−132	−65	−73	8	−69
2	208	137	44	14	79	53	11	42	18
3	257	299	103	69	127	−54	−28	−26	12
4	107	98	− 4	−18	120	−24	−34	10	33

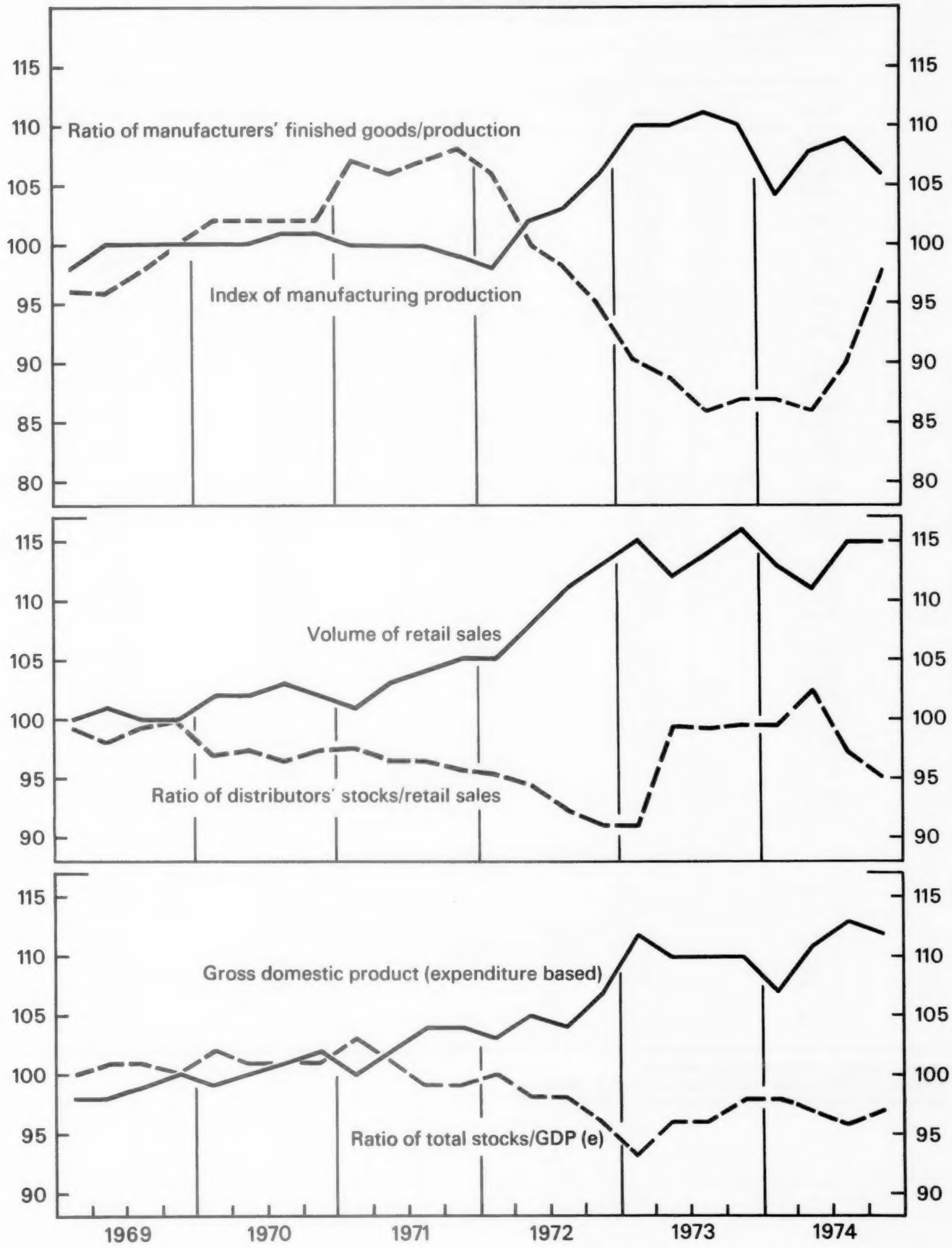
Stock ratios

Seasonally adjusted

1970 prices: stocks level, end-Dec. 1969=100; retail sales and industrial production, 4th quarter 1969=100

	Total stocks to gross domestic product (expenditure based)	Manufactured stocks to manufacturing production				Distributors' stocks to retail sales
		Total stocks	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods	
1969 *1*	100	100	100	102	96	99
2	101	99	100	100	96	98
3	101	100	100	100	98	99
4	100	100	100	100	100	100
1970 *1*	102	101	101	101	102	97
2	101	102	102	102	102	97
3	101	102	103	102	102	97
4	101	102	102	102	102	98
1971 *1*	103	104	104	104	107	98
2	101	103	102	101	106	97
3	99	102	101	101	107	97
4	99	103	101	102	108	96
1972 *1*	100	104	102	103	106	95
2	98	99	96	99	100	94
3	98	97	95	98	98	93
4	96	94	93	95	95	91
1973 *1*	93	92	92	94	90	91
2	96	93	94	95	89	100
3	96	93	94	96	86	99
4	98	95	97	97	87	100
1974 *1*	98	99	104	103	87	100
2	97	97	101	99	86	103
3	96	99	103	100	90	97
4	97	103	106	102	98	95

1970 prices, seasonally adjusted

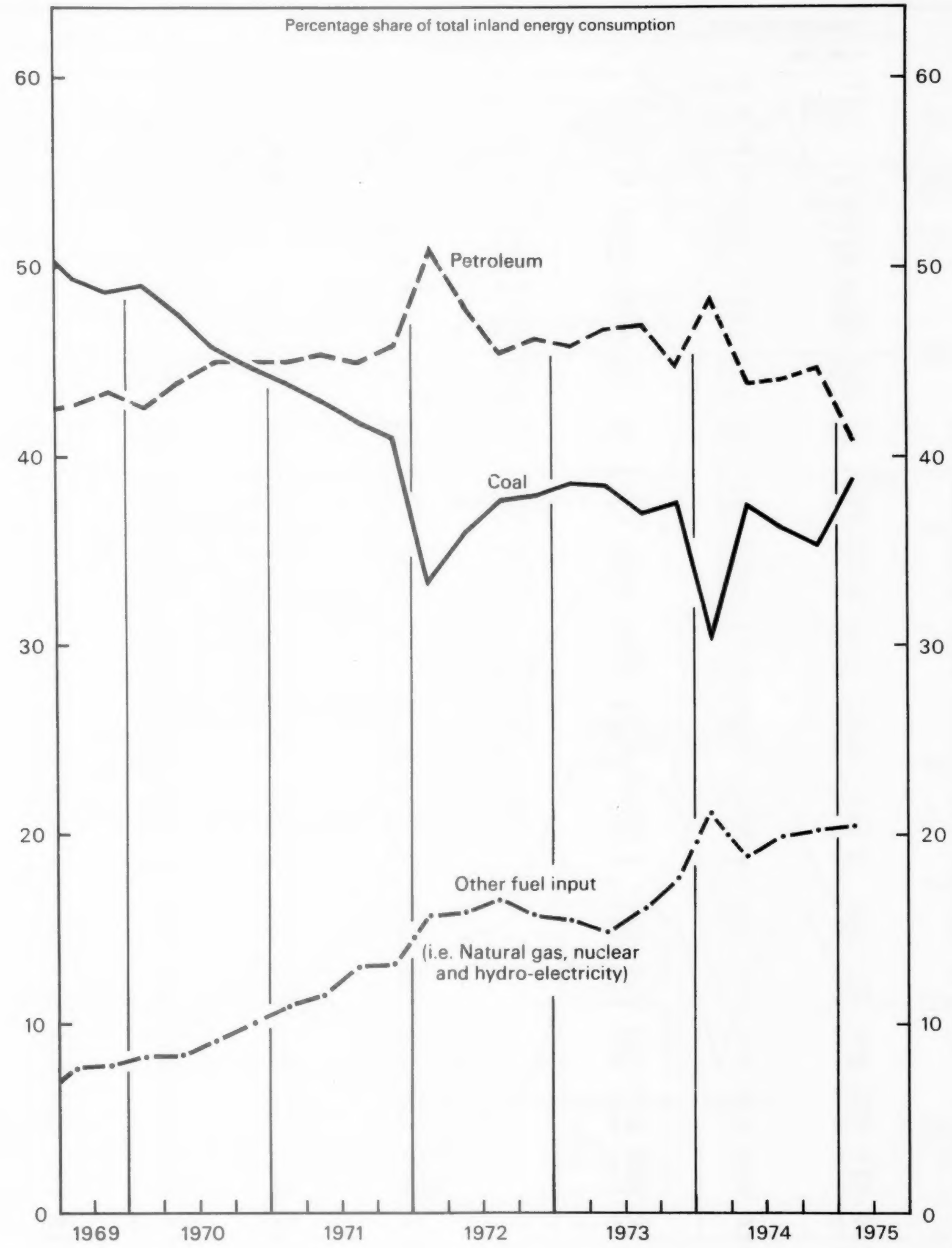


Inland energy consumption

		Annual rates, seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected				
		Primary fuel input			Public supply	
		Million tons of coal or coal equivalent			Thousand million kilowatt hours	Thousand million therms
		Total[1]	Coal	Petroleum	Electricity available (GB)[2]	Gas available (GB)[3]
1964		285·9	187·2	93·2	150·4	3·39
1965		294·4	182·7	102·1	164·3	3·73
1966		297·5	174·2	111·9	171·9	4·04
1967		298·0	164·5	119·8	177·8	4·37
1968		306·5	163·9	125·6	193·6	4·88
1969		316·1	159·8	134·6	200·5	5·40
1970		329·3	154·2	145·5	211·6	6·30
1971		327·7	139·4	148·4	215·9	8·25
1972		330·7	120·3	157·6	224·1	10·82
1973		346·6	131·5	159·7	241·0	11·96
1974		331·4	115·7	149·6	233·6	13·85
1969	*3*	314·8	155·7	134·8	201·1	5·46
	4	316·7	154·1	137·8	199·9	5·66
1970	*1*	330·8	162·6	140·9	211·8	5·88
	2	325·3	155·0	143·3	213·0	6·17
	3	329·7	150·9	148·6	211·8	6·43
	4	330·9	148·4	149·1	209·7	6·73
1971	*1*	332·4	146·3	149·7	211·8	7·33
	2	325·8	140·0	148·1	212·6	8·01
	3	321·5	134·8	144·6	217·4	8·52
	4	331·4	136·3	151·3	221·8	9·15
1972	*1*	310·5	103·6	158·1	213·4	9·98
	2	331·2	119·6	159·1	224·4	10·70
	3	334·7	126·4	152·7	226·3	11·18
	4	346·6	131·6	160·6	232·2†	11·42
1973	*1*	343·9	132·6	158·0	243·2	11·51
	2	345·0	132·8	161·0	241·3	11·69
	3	349·4	129·6	164·3	241·3	12·08
	4	347·7	130·7	155·6	238·3	12·56
1974	*1*	302·0†	91·6†	146·6†	216·3	13·17
	2	334·8	125·2	146·5	233·6	13·72
	3	346·0	125·0	152·2	240·7	14·07
	4	342·8	120·8	153·0	244·0	14·44
1975	*1*	324·9	126·1	132·5	240·9	14·78
	2					
		Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year				
1973	*3*	*+ 4·4*	*+ 2·5*	*+ 7·6*	*+ 6·6*	*+ 8·1*
	4	*+ 0·3*	*− 0·7*	*− 3·1*	*+ 2·6*	*+10·0*
1974	*1*	*−12·2†*	*−30·9†*	*− 7·2†*	*−11·1*	*+14·4*
	2	*− 3·0*	*− 5·7*	*− 9·0*	*− 3·2*	*+17·4*
	3	*− 1·0*	*− 3·6*	*− 7·4*	*− 0·2*	*+16·5*
	4	*− 1·4*	*− 7·6*	*− 1·7*	*+ 2·4*	*+15·0*
1975	*1*	*+ 7·6*	*+37·7*	*− 9·6*	*+11·4*	*+12·2*
	2					

---

[1] Including natural gas, nuclear and hydro electricity.
[2] The inclusion of Northern Ireland would add about 2% to the total.
[3] The inclusion of Northern Ireland would add about 0·3% to the total.


Percentage share of total inland energy consumption
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Petroleum
Coal
Other fuel input
(i.e. Natural gas, nuclear and hydro-electricity)
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975

26

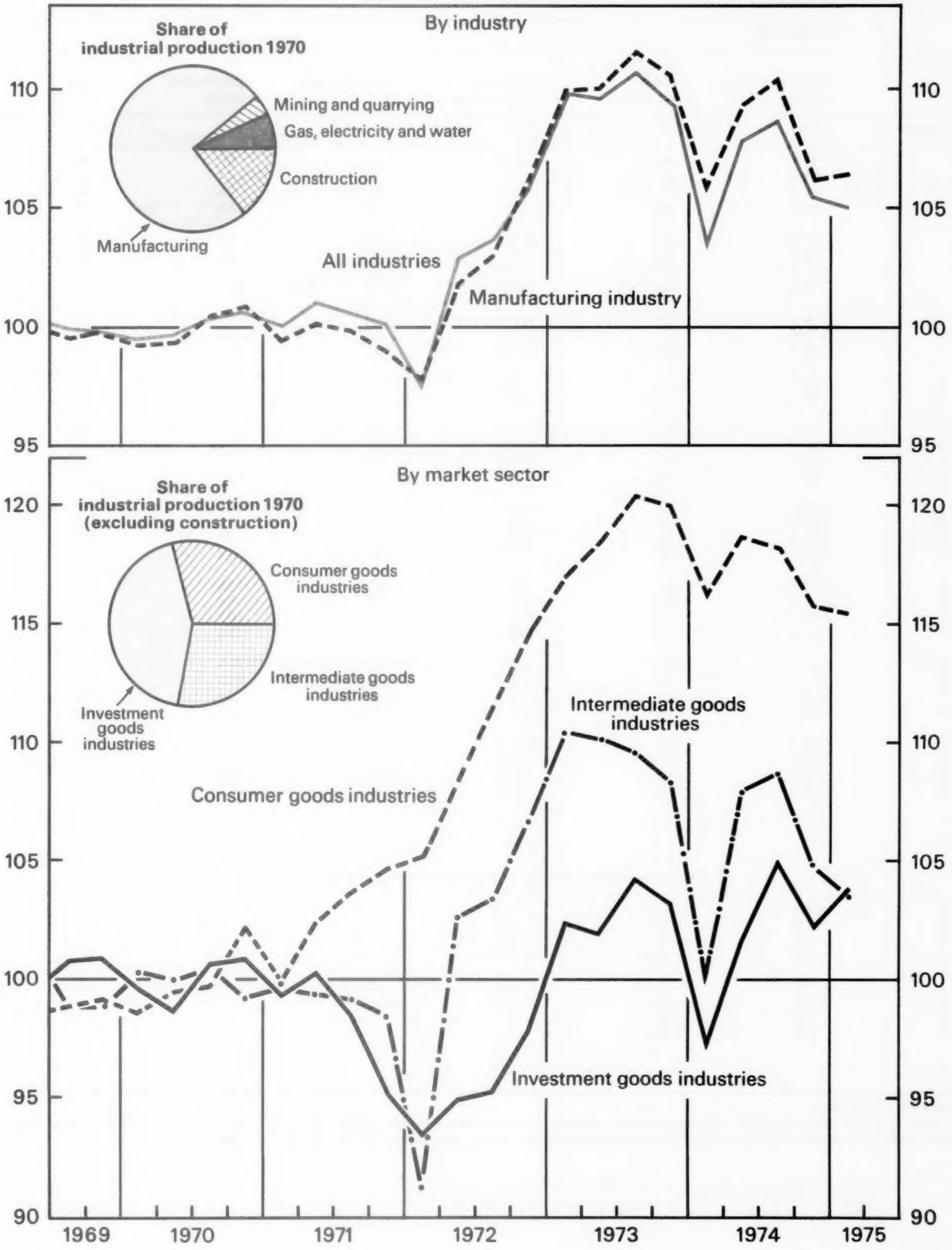
Index of industrial production

	Seasonally adjusted							
	1970=100							
	All industries covered §	By industry				By market sector[1]		
		Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing §	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Consumer goods industries	Investment goods industries	Intermediate goods industries
1970 weights	*1,000*	*37*	*745*	*146*	*72*	*249*	*239*	*362*
1964	86·5	126·9	85·1	91·0	74·8	. .	. .	. .
1965	89·1	122·3	87·6	95·1	79·9	. .	. .	. .
1966	90·6	115·3	89·2	96·7	83·0	. .	. .	. .
1967	91·7	114·5	89·8	100·4	86·0	. .	. .	. .
1968	97·1	111·4	95·7	103·4	91·6	95·5	94·0	97·7
1969	99·7	104·9	99·4	102·0	96·2	98·3	99·5	100·0
1970	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1971	100·4	99·7	99·6	102·9	103·9	102·6	98·4	99·1
1972	102·4	84·0	102·0	104·5	111·2	109·9	95·4	100·9
1973	109·9	93·6	110·5	107·3	117·8	118·9	102·9	109·6
1974	106·4	83·8	107·9	98·8	117·5	117·1	101·4	105·3
1969 *3*	99·9	105·8	99·6	102·0	95·3	98·9	100·8	98·9
4	99·8	98·9	99·8	101·3	97·6	99·2	100·9	98·9
1970 *1*	99·4	103·0	99·3	98·6	100·5	98·6	99·7	100·3
2	99·6	102·7	99·4	99·9	99·0	99·5	98·7	100·0
3	100·4	100·7	100·4	100·5	100·1	99·8	100·7	100·5
4	100·6	93·5	100·9	101·0	100·2	102·2	100·9	99·2
1971 *1*	100·0	102·7	99·3	102·7	99·7	99·9	99·3	99·6
2	100·9	103·2	100·1	103·3	102·7	102·3	100·3	99·3
3	100·5	101·6	99·8	101·2	105·4	103·6	98·5	99·1
4	100·1	91·2	98·9	104·4	107·8	104·7	95·3	98·4
1972 *1*	97·3	45·5	97·7	105·5	103·4	105·3	93·5	91·1
2	102·8	96·1	101·6	106·0	112·3	108·5	95·0	102·6
3	103·6	95·5	102·9	104·0	114·8	111·4	95·3	103·3
4	105·8	98·9	106·0	102·6	114·2	114·5	97·8	106·6
1973 *1*	109·9	99·6	109·9	110·3	114·6	116·8	102·4	110·3
2	109·6	96·2	110·0	106·1	118·7	118·4	101·8	110·1
3	110·7	94·7	111·5	107·5	117·4	120·3	104·2	109·6
4	109·5	84·1	110·5	105·5	120·6	119·9	103·1	108·4
1974 *1*	103·5	58·0	105·7	101·7	107·6	116·1	97·1	100·0
2	107·8	90·5	109·3	99·5	118·0	118·5	101·5	108·0
3	108·6	93·0	110·2	98·3	121·2	118·2	104·8	108·7
4	105·4	93·7	106·2	95·7	123·2	115·7	102·2	104·7
1975 *1*	105·0	94·5	106·4		119·7	115·4	103·8	103·5
2								
1973 *O*	111·7	93	112·4	. .	127	122	105	111
N	110·6	83	112·0	. .	120	121	104	110
D	106·3	76	107·1	. .	115	116	100	104
1974 *J*	101·2	71	102·3	. .	105	114	95	97
F	103·3	43	106·8	. .	105	117	98	99
M	105·9	59	107·9	. .	113	117	99	104
A	107·3	89	109·0	. .	115	117	100	108
M	107·5	91	108·7	. .	121	119	101	107
J	108·6	92	110·3	. .	118	119	103	108
J	109·2	94	110·7	. .	124	118	105	110
A	109·1	93	111·2	. .	118	119	105	109
S	107·6	92	108·8	. .	121	117	105	107
O	107·0	94	107·5	. .	132	117	103	108
N	106·6	94	107·7	. .	123	117	103	106
D	102·8	93	103·5	. .	115	113	101	100
1975 *J*	104·9†	93	106·8†	. .	115	116†	103	103†
F	105·5	94	107·3	. .	118	117	104	104
M	104·6	96	105·1	. .	127	113	104	104

---

[1] All industries other than construction.

1970 = 100, seasonally adjusted



28

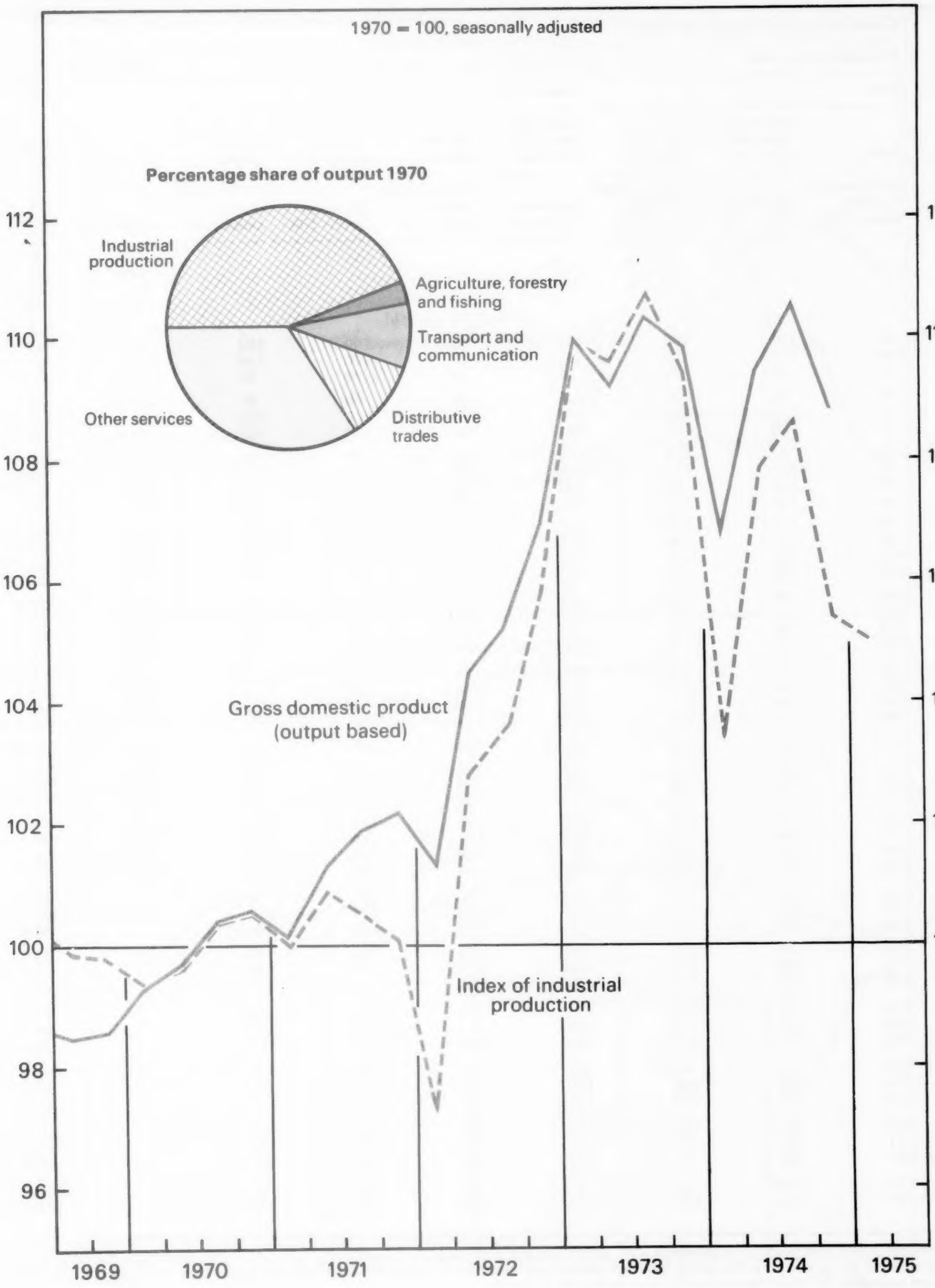
Index numbers of output

	Seasonally adjusted					
	1970=100					
	Gross domestic product[1,2] §	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Industrial production§	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Other services
1970 weights	*1,000*	*30*	*439*	*84*	*104*	*343*
1964	87·1	89	86·5	84	90	88
1965	89·5	91	89·1	85	93	90
1966	91·1	91	90·6	88	94	92
1967	92·7	94	91·7	89	95	95
1968	96·6	94	97·1	92	98	97
1969	98·4	95	99·7	96	98	98
1970	100·0	100	100·0	100	100	100
1971	101·4	106	100·4	101	101	103
1972	104·5	108	102·4	106	106	107
1973	109·8	111	109·9	110	113	109
1974	108·8	116	106·4	111	111	110
1969 *3*	98·6	95	99·9	96	98	98
4	98·7	97	99·8	96	98	98
1970 *1*	99·3	97	99·4	99	100	99
2	99·7	99	99·6	101	100	100
3	100·4	102	100·4	100	100	100
4	100·6	103	100·6	100	100	101
1971 *1*	100·2	102	100·0	98	99	101
2	101·3	104	100·9	101	101	102
3	101·9	108	100·5	102	102	104
4	102·2	108	100·1	103	103	104
1972 *1*	101·3	109	97·3	103	103	106
2	104·5	108	102·8	106	105	106
3	105·2	108	103·6	106	107	107
4	106·8	108	105·8	108	110	108
1973 *1*	110·0	110	109·9	108	114	109
2	109·2	110	109·6	110	110	109
3	110·3	112	110·7	110	113	109
4	109·8	113	109·5	111	113	110
1974 *1*	106·7	115	103·5	108	111	110
2	109·4	116	107·8	111	109	110
3	110·5	116	108·6	112	113	110
4	108·8	116	105·4	112	112	111
1975 *1*			105·0			
2						
	Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year					
1973 *1*	*+8·5*	*+0·8*	*+12·9*	*+5·7*	*+10·0*	*+3·3*
2	*+4·5*	*+1·2*	*+ 6·6*	*+4·0*	*+ 4·4*	*+2·0*
3	*+4·8*	*+3·1*	*+ 6·9*	*+3·8*	*+ 5·2*	*+2·5*
4	*+2·8*	*+3·8*	*+ 3·5*	*+2·3*	*+ 3·1*	*+1·9*
1974 *1*	*−3·0*	*+5·4*	*− 5·9*	*−0·2*	*− 2·5*	*+0·7*
2	*+0·2*	*+6·0*	*− 1·6*	*+1·3*	*− 1·4*	*+1·4*
3	*+0·2*	*+3·8*	*− 1·9*	*+1·4*	*− 0·3*	*+1·0*
4	*−0·9*	*+3·3*	*− 3·7*	*+0·8*	*− 0·8*	*+0·9*
1975 *1*			*+ 1·4*			
2						

---

[1] Based on output data.

[2] As from 1970 the gross domestic product is shown adjusted to allow for the use of delivery rather than production indicators to represent output in certain industries within manufacturing. The industrial production index is still shown unadjusted for this effect.


1970 = 100, seasonally adjusted
Percentage share of output 1970
Industrial production
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Transport and communication
Distributive trades
Other services
Gross domestic product (output based)
Index of industrial production
112
110
108
106
104
102
100
98
96
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975

30

Engineering and construction: output and orders

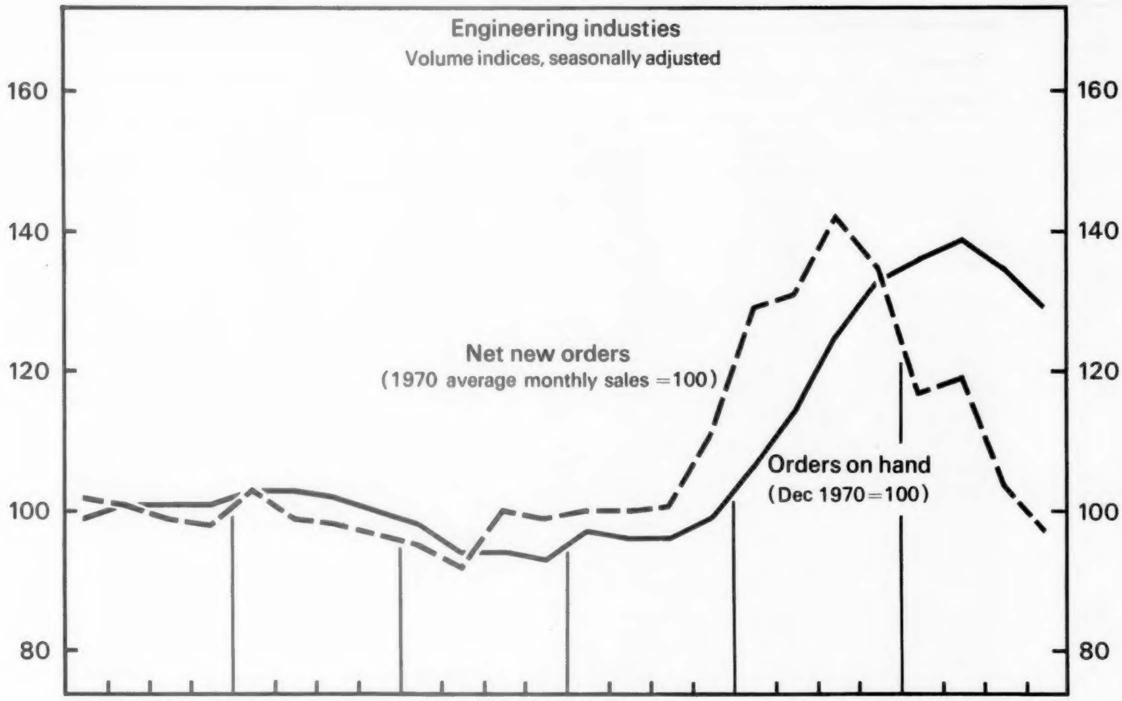
	Seasonally adjusted volume index numbers								
	Engineering industries[1]							Construction (GB)	
	Total			Home market		Export			
	Sales	Orders on hand end of period	Net new orders	Orders on hand end of period	Net new orders	Orders on hand end of period	Net new orders	Output[2]§	Orders received[3]
	1970 average monthly sales=100	December 1970=100	1970 average monthly sales=100	December 1970=100	1970 average monthly sales=100	December 1970=100	1970 average monthly sales=100	1970=100	1970=100
1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87·1	113·5
1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92·0	107·4
1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93·7	102·4
1967	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·1	118·1
1968	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102·3	108·7
1969	97	101	100	102	99	100	102	101·9	102·6
1970	100	100	99	100	99	100	100	100·0	100·0
1971	101	93	97	95	98	89	93	102·7	107·3
1972	101	99	103	103	108	90	91	104·5	113·6
1973	113	133	134	134	136	130	130	107·5	108·8
1974	111	129	109	124	106	139	119	99·0[4]	82·1
1969 *1*	94	99	102	104	102	90	102	101·8	101·2
2	97	101	101	104	100	95	104	102·1	98·4
3	98	101	99	104	98	97	98	102·3	101·1
4	98	101	98	102	96	100	105	101·3	109·7
1970 *1*	99	103	103	103	101	104	107	97·6	101·1
2	99	103	99	102	98	104	101	99·7	103·4
3	102	102	98	101	99	103	97	101·8	100·5
4	100	100	97	100	98	100	95	100·9	95·1
1971 *1*	100	98	95	98	95	99	95	101·7	102·6
2	101	94	92	94	92	94	91	102·7	107·5
3	103	94	100	94	101	92	98	102·2	106·9
4	100	93	99	95	104	89	88	104·4	112·2
1972 *1*	99	97	100	100	106	91	85	105·5	111·0
2	101	96	100	100	104	90	92	105·9	118·4
3	102	96	101	100	108	89	84	104·1	105·0
4	104	99	111	103	114	90	103	102·6	120·1
1973 *1*	113	106	129	111	134	97	116	110·3	118·2
2	111	114	131	119	134	105	124	106·4	108·6
3	114	125	142	128	143	117	139	107·6	112·6
4	113	133	135	134	132	130	143	105·7	96·0
1974 *1*	109	136	117	133	109	143	139	102·0	73·1
2	111	139	119	134	114	150	132	99·8	74·6
3	115	135	104	131	106†	143	98	98·4	90·4
4	112†	129	97	124	94	139	106	96·0[4]	90·1
1973 *O*	114	127	131	130	130	121	135	..	97·5
N	116	131	147	133	142	127	157	..	105·7
D	109	133	127	134	123	130	136	..	84·9
1974 *J*	104	136	126	136	119	136	143	..	73·0
F	110	136	115	135	107	139	133	..	74·6
M	112	136	111	133	100	143	140	..	71·8
A	110	138	120	133	110	147	146†	..	72·9
M	108	139	115	134	111	149	125	..	80·7
J	114	139	122	134	120	150	127	..	70·4
J	116	137	97†	131	94	149	106	..	98·1
A	115	136	105	130	107	146	101	..	92·5
S	113	135	109	131	119	143	87	..	80·7
O	113†	134	102	129	98	142†	112	..	80·1
N	111	131	95	127	93	141	101	..	88·9
D	111	129	94	124	89†	139	105	..	101·4
1975 *J*	114	126†	94	121†	93	136	97	..	61·2[4]†
F	117	125	106	120	103	136	113		82·4[4]
M									

---

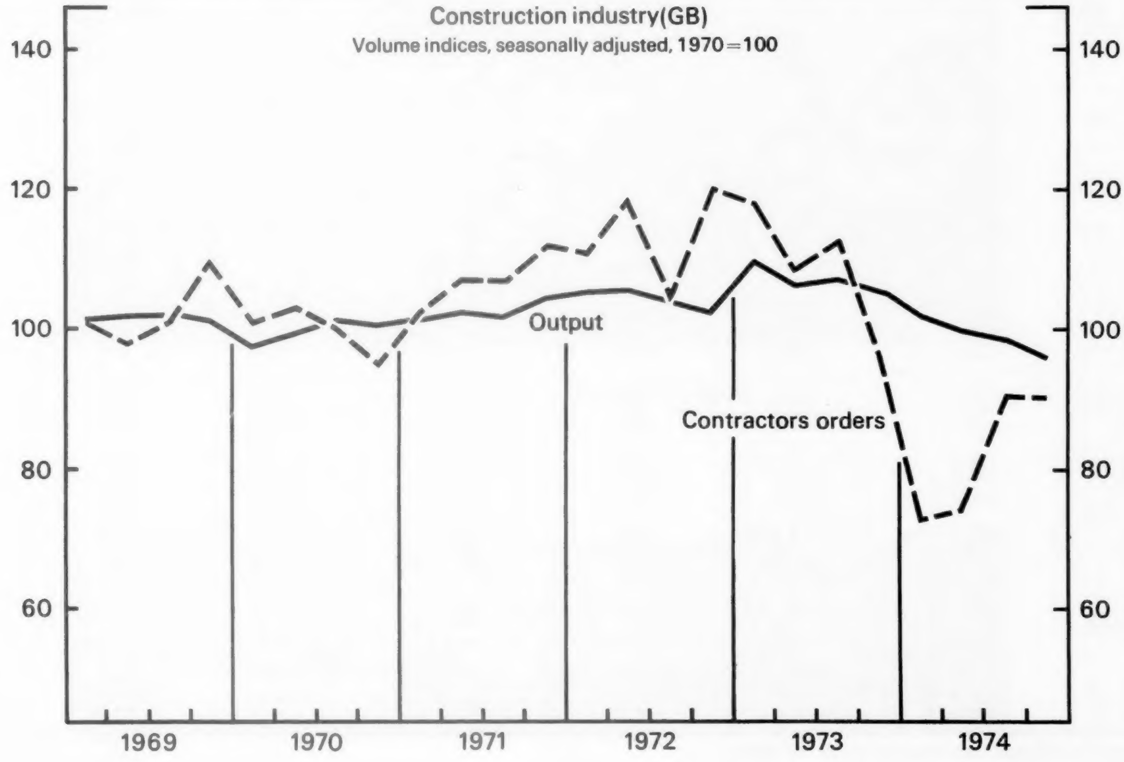
[1] Mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering (SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX).

[2] This index is based on an output series which includes repair and maintenance, estimates of unrecorded output by small firms and self-employed workers, and output by the direct labour departments of the public sector.

[3] New orders from July 1974 include orders received by firms, mostly small, which have now been added to the statistical register. An allowance has been made in the index calculation for this small element of discontinuity. [4] Provisional.



Engineering industies
Volume indices, seasonally adjusted



Construction industry(GB)
Volume indices, seasonally adjusted, 1970=100

32

Motor vehicle production

Seasonally adjusted[1]

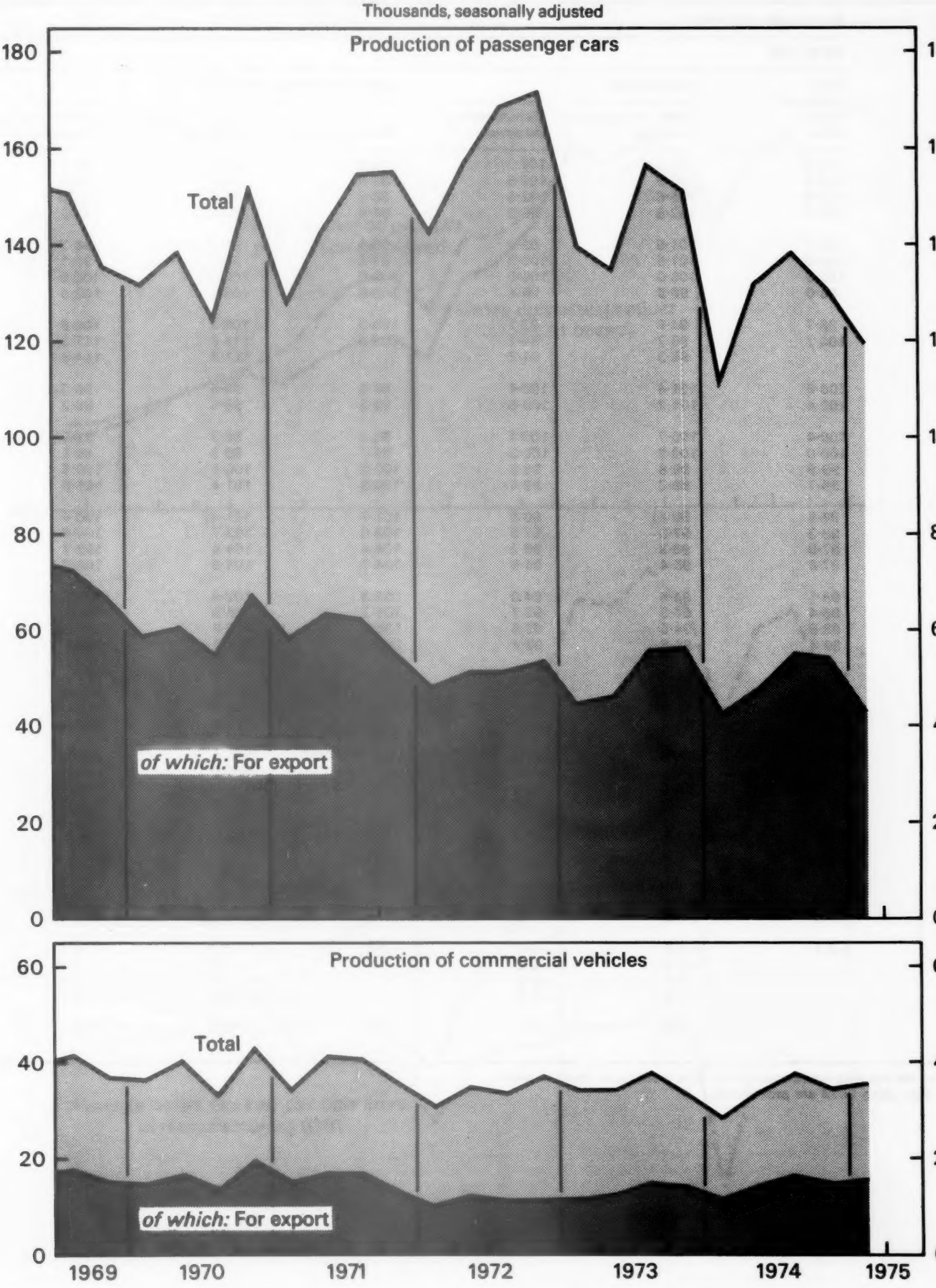
Thousands

		Passenger cars§			Commercial vehicles§		
		Total	*Percentage change on year earlier[2]*	*of which:* For export	Total	*Percentage change on year earlier[2]*	*of which:* For export
1964		155·6	*+16·2*	58·8	38·7	*+15·1*	15·0
1965		143·5	*−7·8*	54·4	37·9	*−2·0*	14·5
1966		133·6	*−6·9*	52·1	36·6	*−3·6*	14·8
1967		129·3	*−3·2*	47·0	32·1	*−12·2*	11·6
1968		151·3	*+17·1*	66·9	34·1	*+6·3*	12·5
1969		143·1	*−7·2*	68·7	38·8	*+11·7*	16·1
1970		136·7	*−2·6*	60·2	38·1	*+0·1*	15·8
1971		145·2	*+6·2*	59·5	38·0	*−0·3*	15·7
1972		160·1	*+10·3*	51·1	34·0	*−10·6*	11·3
1973		145·6	*−9·1*	50·4	34·7	*+2·1*	13·3
1974		127·8	*−12·2*	49·7	33·5	*−3·4*	14·2
1969	*3*	150·4	*−5·0*	72·5	41·5	*+17·2*	17·5
	4	135·4	*−14·7*	66·4	36·8	*+0·5*	15·2
1970	*1*	132·1	*−1·6*	58·7	36·3	*−2·3*	14·6
	2	138·7	*−8·9*	60·2	40·2	*+1·0*	16·5
	3	123·9	*−17·6*	54·9	33·1	*−20·2*	13·8
	4	152·2	*+12·4*	67·2	42·9	*+16·6*	18·5
1971	*1*	127·5	*−3·4*	58·4	34·3	*−5·4*	15·1
	2	143·5	*+3·4*	63·0	41·3	*+2·8*	17·0
	3	154·5	*+24·7*	62·1	40·6	*+22·9*	17·0
	4	155·1	*+1·9*	54·7	35·8	*−16·7*	13·6
1972	*1*	142·3	*+11·6*	48·1	30·5	*−11·2*	10·2
	2	157·6	*+9·8*	51·1	34·7	*−15·9*	12·2
	3	168·7	*+9·2*	51·7	33·8	*−16·9*	11·2
	4	171·9	*+10·8*	53·5	37·0	*+3·4*	11·6
1973	*1*	139·7	*−1·8*	44·5	34·0	*+11·3*	11·7
	2	134·7	*−14·5*	46·2	34·1	*−1·9*	12·2
	3	156·7	*−7·1*	55·0	37·7	*+11·7*	14·8
	4	151·3	*−11·9*	56·0	33·1	*−10·6*	14·2
1974	*1*	110·8	*−20·7*	42·4	28·3	*−16·7*	11·7
	2	132·1	*−1·9*	47·5	33·8	*−0·8*	14·2
	3	138·1	*−11·9*	54·7	37·5	*−0·7*	16·2
	4	130·4	*−13·9*	54·1	34·6	*+4·6*	14·7
1975	*1*	119·0	*+7·4*	42·9	35·7	*+26·0*	15·5
	2						
1973	*O*	151·2	*−9·3*	54·3	36·6	*+6·2*	15·6
	N	152·3	*−11·5*	58·9	27·0	*−28·5*	11·1
	D	150·5	*−14·9*	54·7	35·7	*−8·1*	15·9
1974	*J*	100·1	*−38·2*	44·4	27·5	*−24·1*	12·3
	F	106·3	*−12·4*	36·6	27·2	*−19·8*	11·0
	M	126·1	*−7·2*	46·2	30·2	*−5·0*	11·7
	A	111·2	*−11·4*	32·0	33·7	*+6·6*	13·8
	M	148·7	*+10·6*	55·5	35·8	*+9·5*	14·5
	J	136·5	*−5·4*	55·1	31·9	*−15·9*	14·2
	J	163·3	*−6·9*	65·8	38·7	*−3·7*	16·7
	A	149·5	*−7·4*	61·3	38·9	*+7·7*	16·8
	S	101·4	*−23·9*	36·9	34·9	*−5·5*	15·1
	O	120·8	*−20·1*	48·7	32·8	*−10·4*	14·0
	N	141·9	*−6·8*	60·1	35·4	*+31·1*	15·3
	D	128·3	*−14·7*	53·5	35·6	*−0·1*	14·9
1975	*J*	131·2	*+31·1*	52·9	39·1	*+42·3*	17·4
	F	120·8	*+13·6*	36·1	36·0	*+32·2*	15·8
	M	105·1	*−16·6*	39·7	31·8	*+5·5*	13·4

---

[1] Monthly averages or standardised calendar months.

[2] To take account of the occurrence of 53-week years in 1964 and 1969, the average weekly number of vehicles produced in each year has been used to calculate the percentage changes shown for the annual figures.


Thousands, seasonally adjusted
Production of passenger cars
Total
of which: For export
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Production of commercial vehicles
Total
of which: For export
60
40
20
0
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975

34

Output per person employed

Seasonally adjusted

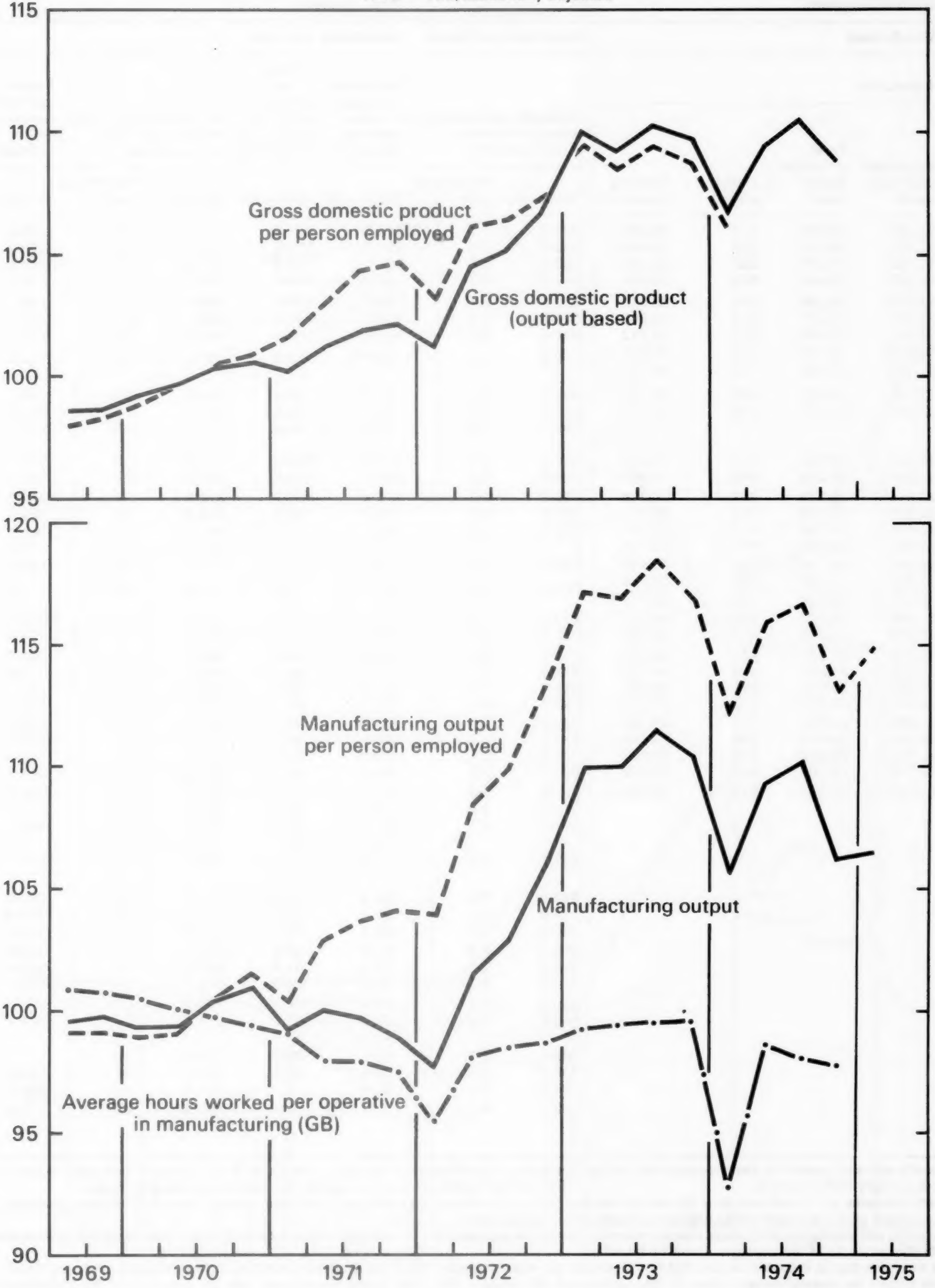
1970=100

	Total employed labour force	Employment		Output per person employed[1]		
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Whole economy	Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries
1964	101·4	104·7	101·3	85·9	82·6	84·0
1965	102·3	105·9	102·6	87·5	84·1	85·4
1966	102·6	105·6	102·6	88·8	85·8	86·9
1967	101·2	102·8	99·8	91·6	89·2	90·0
1968	100·7	101·5	99·0	95·9	95·7	96·7
1969	100·6	101·5	100·3	97·8	98·2	99·1
1970	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1971	98·0	96·9	96·8	103·5	103·6	102·9
1972	98·7	94·6	93·7	105·9	108·2	108·9
1973	100·7	95·7	94·2	109·0	114·8	117·3
1974		95·3	94·2		111·6	114·5
1969 *3*	100·6	101·4	100·4	98·0	98·5	99·2
4	100·4	101·2	100·6	98·3	98·6	99·2
1970 *1*	100·4	100·7	100·4	98·9	98·7	98·9
2	100·0	100·3	100·3	99·7	99·3	99·1
3	99·9	99·8	99·9	100·5	100·6	100·5
4	99·7	99·2	99·4	100·9	101·4	101·5
1971 *1*	98·5	98·6†	98·9	101·7	101·4†	100·4
2	98·3	97·3	97·3	103·0	103·7	102·9
3	97·6	96·3	96·2	104·4	104·4	103·7
4	97·6	95·4	94·9	104·7	104·9	104·2
1972 *1*	98·1	94·6	94·0	103·3	102·9	103·9
2	98·4	94·5	93·7	106·2	108·8	108·4
3	98·9	94·5	93·6	106·4	109·6	109·9
4	99·4	94·8	93·4	107·4	111·6	113·5
1973 *1*	100·4	95·3	93·8	109·6	115·3	117·2
2	100·6	95·7	94·1	108·5	114·5	116·9
3	100·8[2]	95·8[2]	94·2[2]	109·4[2]	115·6[2]	118·4[2]
4	100·9	95·9	94·5	108·8	114·2	116·9
1974 *1*	100·5	95·5	94·2	106·2	108·4	112·2
2		95·3	94·3		113·1	115·9
3		95·3	94·4		114·0	116·7
4		94·7	93·8		111·3	113·2
1975 *1*		93·6	92·6		112·2	114·9
2						
		Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year				
1973 *3*	*+2·0*	*+1·4*	*+0·6*	*+2·8*	*+ 5·5*	*+ 7·7*
4	*+1·5*	*+1·2†*	*+1·2*	*+1·3*	*+ 2·3†*	*+ 3·0*
1974 *1*	*+0·1*	*+0·2*	*+0·4*	*−3·0*	*− 6·0*	*− 4·3*
2		*−0·4*	*+0·2*		*− 1·2*	*− 0·9*
3		*−0·5*	*+0·2*		*− 1·4*	*− 1·4*
4		*−1·3*	*−0·7*		*− 2·5*	*− 3·2*
1975 *1*		*−2·0*	*−1·7*		*+ 3·5*	*+ 2·4*
2						

---

[1] The ratios do not take into account part-time working or hours of work.

[2] Figures after June 1973 are provisional.



1970 = 100, seasonally adjusted

National employment and unemployment

	United Kingdom						Great Britain				
	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted				
	Thousands				Unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students[1]§		Employees employed in manufacturing industries[3]	Average hours worked per operative in manufacturing[2]	Unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students[1]§		Vacancies notified to employment offices[1]§
	Employees in employment[3]	Total employed labour force[3]	Unemployed	Working population[3]	Thousands	Percentage rate[4]	1970=100	1970=100	Thousands	Percentage rate[4]	Thousands
1964	23,357	25,498	349	25,846	393·7	1·7	101·5	103·8	361·7	1·6	220·8
1965	23,622	25,747	299	26,045	338·2	1·4	102·8	102·5	308·4	1·3	265·1
1966	23,783	25,887	281	26,168	353·3	1·5	103·1	100·8	323·4	1·4	254·8
1967	23,305	25,498	503	26,001	547·2	2·3	99·9	100·1	509·8	2·2	174·0
1968	23,125	25,320	542	25,862	574·4	2·4	99·0	100·9	538·4	2·3	188·0
1969	23,085	25,341	518	25,859	566·3	2·4	100·3	101·0	530·7	2·3	199·6
1970	22,891	25,158	555	25,712	602·0	2·6	100·2	100·0	567·8	2·5	185·8
1971 (a)	22,509	24,787	724	25,511	775·8	3·4	96·7	98·0	737·0	3·3	129·0
(b)	22,122	24,400	724	25,124							
1972	22,120	24,427	806	25,233	855·0	3·7	93·4	97·6	816·0	3·6	145·3
1973	22,662	25,002	576	25,578	611·0	2·6	94·1	99·5	580·7	2·6	303·9
1974					600·1[5]	2·6[5]	94·2[6]	96·8	571·7[5]	2·5[5]	297·7[5]
1969 *3*	23,106	25,364	577	25,941	566·7	2·4	100·3	100·9	531·8	2·3	199·2
4	23,007	25,269	602	25,870	580·2	2·5	100·6	100·8	545·5	2·4	197·2
1970 *1*	22,914	25,179	637	25,816	586·9	2·5	100·4	100·5	553·1	2·4	194·2
2	22,891	25,158	555	25,712	597·8	2·5	100·2	100·2	564·4	2·5	189·1
3	22,895	25,165	616	25,782	606·8	2·6	99·7	99·8	572·2	2·5	185·1
4	22,807	25,082	641	25,723	617·5	2·6	99·2	99·4	582·7	2·5	174·3
1971 *1*	22,446	24,723	738	25,460	668·5	2·9	98·6	99·1	632·1	2·8	149·9
2(a)	22,509	24,787	724	25,511	750·3	3·3	96·7	97·9	712·5	3·2	127·2
(b)	22,122	24,400	724	25,124							
3	21,985	24,270	855	25,125	813·1	3·6	95·7	97·9	773·2	3·5	120·4
4	21,948	24,244	911	25,155	871·6	3·8	94·4	97·5	830·2	3·7	118·6
1972 *1*	22,030	24,331	967	25,298	910·1	4·0	93·4	95·4	869·1	3·9	124·2
2	22,120	24,427	806	25,233	879·0	3·8	93·4	98·1	838·1	3·7	133·4
3	22,253	24,574	891	25,465	841·0	3·7	93·4	98·5	802·6	3·6	147·1
4	22,387	24,717	782	25,499	789·4	3·4	93·2	98·7	753·6	3·4	176·2
1973 *1*	22,583	24,918	717	25,635	702·5	3·0	93·7	99·3	669·0	2·9	229·4
2	22,662	25,002	576	25,578	636·2	2·7	94·1	99·4	604·7	2·7	290·4
3	22,753[6]	25,089[6]	578	25,667[6]	584·4	2·5	94·0[6]	99·5	555·0	2·4	334·0
4	22,776	25,108	514	25,622	520·7	2·2	94·6	99·6	493·8	2·2	361·4
1974 *1*	22,623	24,950	618	25,568	572·9	2·5	93·9	92·8	545·5	2·4	286·3
2					579·4	2·5	94·2	98·7	552·2	2·4	310·7
3					621·2	2·7	94·1	98·0	592·2	2·6	306·1
4					..[7]	..[7]	93·3	97·7	..[7]	..[7]	..[7]
1975 *1*					733·3	3·2	92·0		701·3	3·1	..[7]
2											
1974 *A*	..	..	..	..	573·0	2·5	94·0	98·9	546·1	2·4	298·0
M	..	..	..	..	574·9	2·5	94·2	98·6	548·1	2·4	315·3
J	..	..	..	..	590·4	2·5	94·2	98·5	562·4	2·5	318·7
J	..	..	..	..	605·5	2·6	94·3	98·5	576·8	2·5	316·5
A	..	..	..	..	625·4	2·7	94·2	97·7	596·5	2·6	300·8
S	..	..	..	..	632·8	2·7	94·1	98·0	603·2	2·7	301·1
O	..	..	..	..	636·8	2·7	94·1	97·7	606·5	2·7	293·5
N	..	..	..	..	643·5	2·8	93·8	97·6	612·8	2·7	272·5
D	..	..	..	..	..[7]	..[7]	93·3	97·7	..[7]	..[7]	..[7]
1975 *J*[8]	..	..	..	..	709·0	3·1	93·1	95·5	678·0	3·0	..[7]
F	..	..	..	..	736·7	3·2	92·4	94·6	704·5	3·1	192·4
M	..	..	..	..	754·2	3·2	92·0		721·5	3·2	186·1
A	..	..	..	..	794·3	3·4			759·9	3·3	173·3
M											
J											

---

[1] The seasonally adjusted series has been recalculated taking into account the figures for the latest year 1974. Small revisions have been made to the figures from January 1972 onwards.

[2] The annual figures are the averages of the *unadjusted* monthly figures.

[3] Employment estimates up to and including the second quarter 1971 (a) are based on a national insurance card count basis. Estimates thereafter are based on a census of employment basis. Annual estimates relate to mid-year.

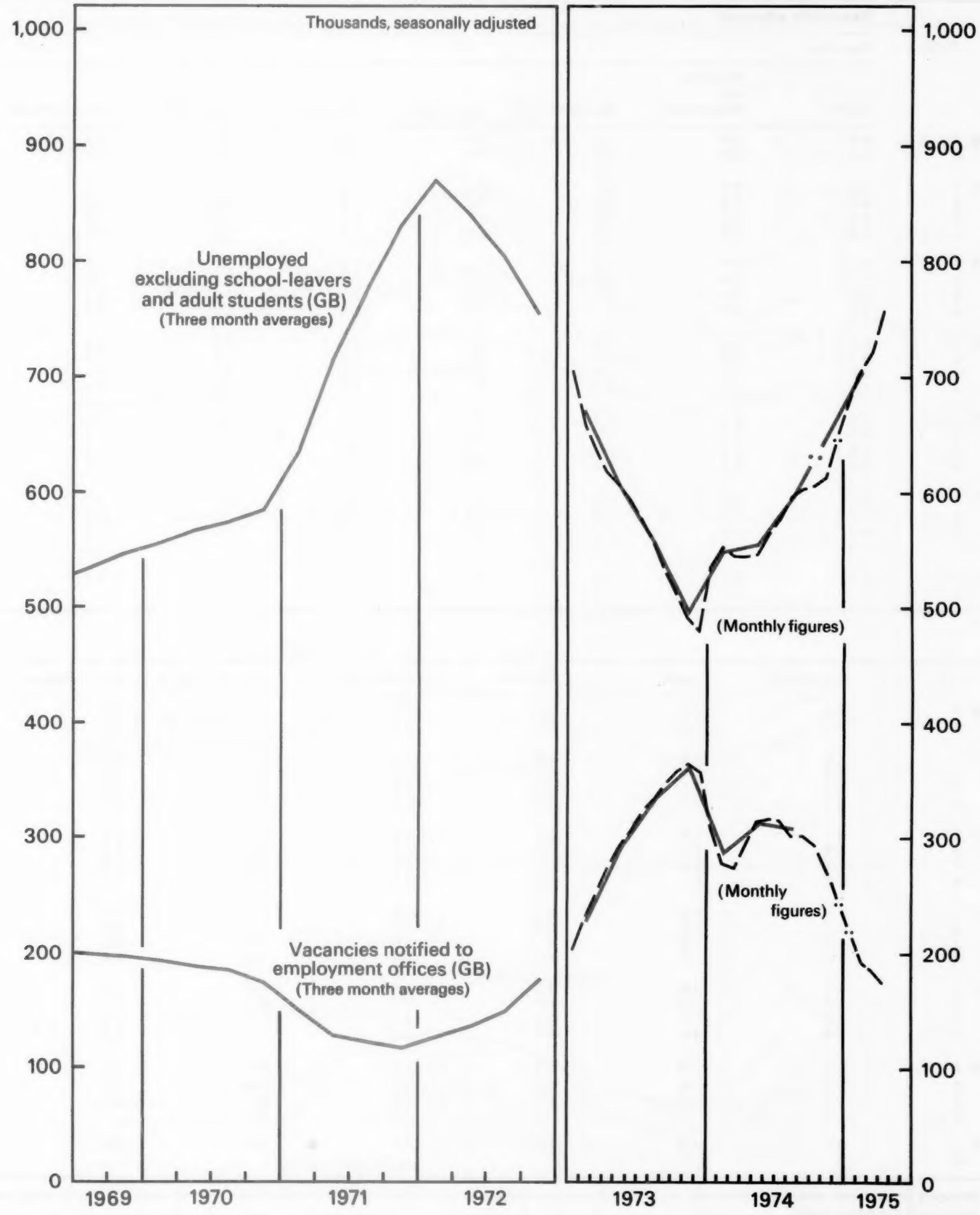
[4] The base used in calculating the percentage rate of unemployment is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed).

[5] The figures shown for 1974 are averages of eleven months.

[6] Figures after June 1973 are provisional.

[7] Figure not available due to industrial action. For further details see note on page 129 of the *Department of Employment Gazette*, February 1975.

[8] The figures shown for unemployment relate to the *estimate* of *20 January 1975.* For further details see note on page 129 of the *Department of Employment Gazette*, February 1975.


Thousands, seasonally adjusted
1,000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
Unemployed
excluding school-leavers
and adult students (GB)
(Three month averages)
Vacancies notified to
employment offices (GB)
(Three month averages)
(Monthly figures)
(Monthly
figures)
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975

Regional unemployment rates[1]

Seasonally adjusted[2]

Per cent

		North[3]	Yorkshire and Humberside[3]	East Midlands[3]	East Anglia	South East[3]	South West[3]	West Midlands
1969	*3*	4·6	2·5	1·9	1·9	1·5	2·7	1·7
	4	4·6	2·6	2·0	1·9	1·6	2·7	1·7
1970	*1*	4·6	2·7	2·1	2·0	1·6	2·7	1·8
	2	4·5	2·8	2·2	2·0	1·6	2·8	1·8
	3	4·4	2·8	2·2	2·1	1·6	2·8	2·0
	4	4·4	2·8	2·3	2·2	1·6	2·8	2·0
1971	*1*	4·8	3·1	2·5	2·7	1·8	3·0	2·3
	2	5·3	3·6	2·9	3·1	2·0	3·2	2·7
	3	5·8	3·9	3·0	3·2	2·1	3·4	3·1
	4	6·2	4·2	3·1	3·3	2·2	3·6	3·5
1972	*1*	6·4	4·4	3·2	3·2	2·3	3·7	3·8
	2	6·1	4·2	3·0	2·9	2·2	3·4	3·7
	3	6·0	4·0	2·9	2·7	2·1	3·2	3·4
	4	5·7	3·7	2·7	2·5	2·0	3·0	3·1
1973	*1*	5·0	3·2	2·3	2·1	1·7	2·6	2·6
	2	4·7	2·9	2·1	1·9	1·5	2·5	2·2
	3	4·3	2·6	1·9	1·8	1·4	2·3	2·0
	4	3·9	2·3	1·7	1·6	1·3	2·1	1·7
1974	*1*	4·2	2·6	2·0	1·7	1·4	2·3	2·0
	2	4·2	2·5	2·1	1·8	1·4	2·5	2·0
	3	4·6	2·6	2·3	2·1	1·6	2·8	2·1
	4	..[4]	..[4]	..[4]	..[4]	..[4]	..[4]	..[4]
1975	*1*	4·9	3·0	2·8	2·7	2·0	3·7	2·7
	2							

		North West[3]	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1969	*3*	2·4	3·9	3·6	2·3	6·7	2·4
	4	2·4	3·9	3·7	2·4	6·7	2·4
1970	*1*	2·5	3·8	3·8	2·4	6·5	2·5
	2	2·6	3·8	4·0	2·5	6·5	2·5
	3	2·7	3·7	4·2	2·5	6·7	2·6
	4	2·7	3·7	4·4	2·5	6·7	2·6
1971	*1*	3·1	3·8	5·0	2·8	7·2	2·9
	2	3·6	4·2	5·5	3·2	7·4	3·3
	3	4·0	4·5	6·0	3·5	7·8	3·6
	4	4·5	4·8	6·3	3·7	8·1	3·8
1972	*1*	4·8	5·0	6·6	3·9	8·0	4·0
	2	4·8	4·8	6·4	3·7	8·0	3·8
	3	4·7	4·6	6·1	3·6	7·6	3·7
	4	4·5	4·4	5·9	3·4	7·0	3·4
1973	*1*	4·1	3·8	5·2	2·9	6·6	3·0
	2	3·6	3·5	4·7	2·7	6·2	2·7
	3	3·3	3·3	4·2	2·4	5·8	2·5
	4	2·9	3·0	3·7	2·2	5·3	2·2
1974	*1*	3·2	3·4	3·9	2·4	5·4	2·5
	2	3·2	3·5	3·9	2·4	5·4	2·5
	3	3·4	3·7	4·0	2·6	5·7	2·7
	4	..[4]	..[4]	..[4]	..[4]	6·0	..[4]
1975	*1*	4·1	4·2	4·2	3·1	6·2	3·2
	2						

---

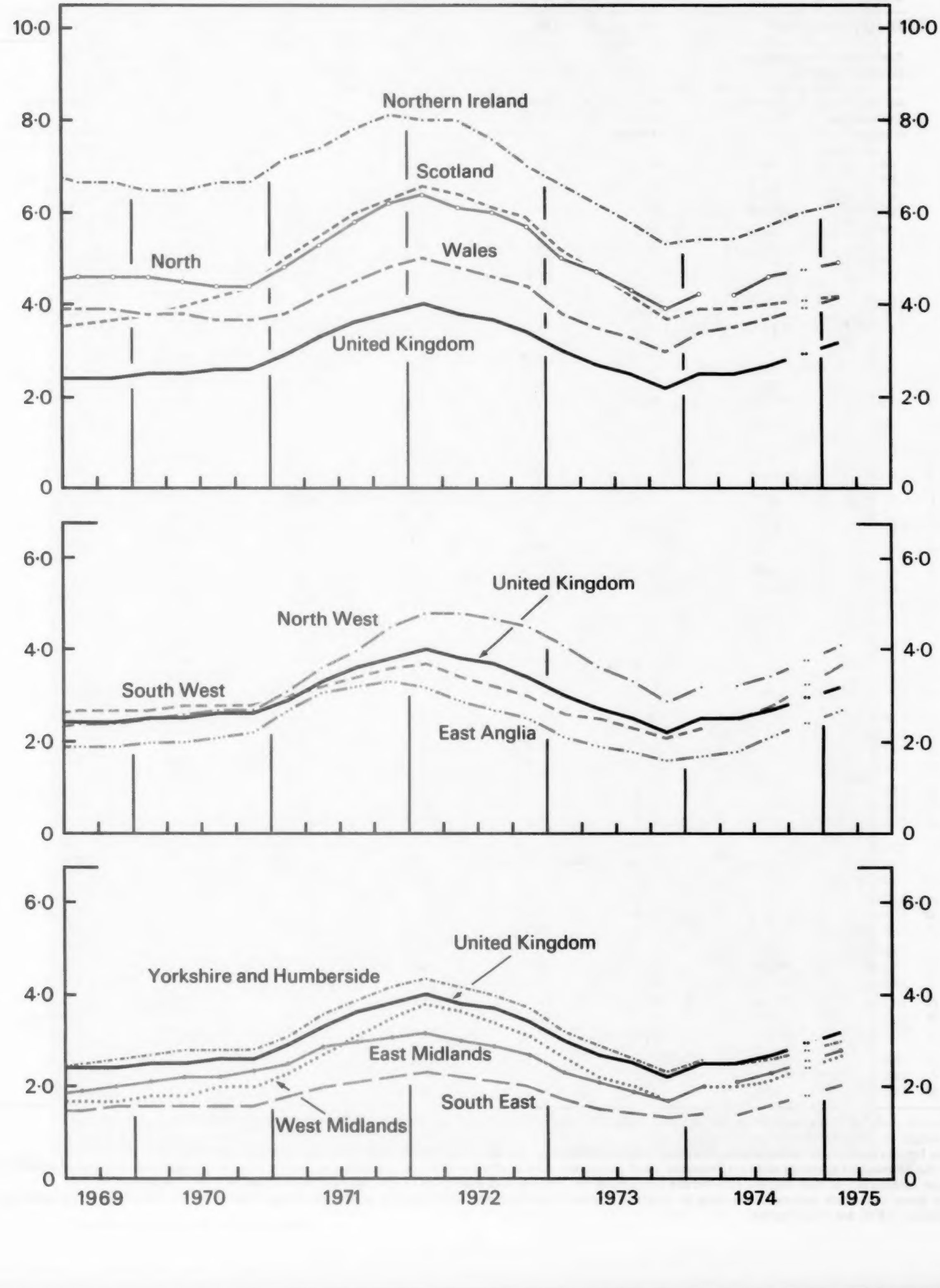
[1] Numbers unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students expressed as a percentage of the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed).

[2] See footnote [1] on page 36.

[3] The boundaries of the standard regions were revised in April 1974.

[4] Figure not available due to industrial action. For further details see note on page 129 of the *Department of Employment Gazette*, February 1975.

Percentage rates, seasonally adjusted



40

Wage rates and earnings

		Unadjusted		**Seasonally adjusted**					
		31 July 1972=100[1]		**January 1970=100**				**1970=100**	
		Basic weekly wage rates (manual workers)		Average earnings (GB) (wages and salaries combined)				Wages and salaries per unit of output	
		All industries and services covered	Manufacturing industry	All industries and services covered§	*Percentage increase on year earlier*	Manufacturing industry	*Percentage increase on year earlier*	Whole economy	Manufacturing industry
1964		56·4	56·3	69·2	*7·7*	69·1	*8·0*	76·7	75·1
1965		58·8	58·4	74·1	*7·1*	73·7	*6·8*	79·8	79·5
1966		61·5	61·2	79·0	*6·6*	78·3	*6·2*	83·8	82·9
1967		63·9	63·6	81·8	*3·6*	81·1	*3·6*	85·1	82·9
1968		68·1	68·4	88·2	*7·8*	87·8	*8·2*	87·1	83·3
1969		71·7	72·1	95·2	*7·8*	94·9	*8·1*	91·3	88·5
1970		78·8	79·4	106·7	*12·1*	107·0	*12·7*	100·0	100·0
1971		89·0	89·3	118·7	*11·2*	119·0	*11·2*	109·6	108·7
1972		101·3	101·5	134·1[2]	.. [2]	134·5[2]	.. [2]	119·6	117·7
1973		115·2	114·6	152·0	.. [2]	151·6	.. [2]	129·1	124·2
1974		137·9†	134·3†	178·7	*17·6*	177·2	*16·9*	153·3	
1969	*1*	70·7	71·3	92·2	*7·3*	91·9	*7·6*	89·9	86·3
	2	71·0	71·6	94·1	*8·0*	93·7	*8·1*	90·4†	86·7
	3	71·8	72·2	95·9	*7·8*	95·6	*8·0*	91·2	89·0
	4	73·1	73·5	98·5	*8·2*	98·3	*8·7*	93·5	92·1
1970	*1*	75·8	76·2	101·6	*10·2*	101·4	*10·4*	96·7	95·6
	2	77·5	78·0	105·0	*11·6*	105·0	*12·0*	99·0	99·1
	3	79·5	80·3	108·3	*13·0*	108·9	*13·9*	100·9	101·4
	4	82·6	82·9	111·9	*13·6*	112·5	*14·5*	103·3	103·9
1971	*1*	85·8	86·4	114·6	*12·8*	114·9	*13·2*	106·6	106·7
	2	87·6	88·4	117·2	*11·6*	117·6	*12·0*	108·7	107·2
	3	89·8	90·0	120·4	*11·2*	120·6	*10·7*	110·9	109·3
	4	92·8	92·1	122·6	*9·6*	122·9	*9·2*	112·3	111·6
1972	*1*	96·0	95·4	126·3	*10·2*	127·1	*10·7*	116·6	.. [4]
	2	98·1	98·1	130·6	*11·4*	131·4	*11·7*	119·3	116·9
	3	103·4	104·6	135·1	*12·1*	136·0	*12·7*	120·0	119·4
	4	107·8	107·6	142·0	*15·8*	141·1	*14·8*	122·2	120·2
1973	*1*	108·7	108·1	143·8	*13·9*	143·1	*12·6*	123·0	118·3
	2	113·4	111·7	149·3	*14·4*	149·0	*13·4*	127·7	122·2
	3	118·1	117·8	154·8	*14·6*	154·1	*13·3*	131·4	125·0
	4	120·6	120·7	160·0	*12·6*	160·2	*13·5*	134·0	131·2
1974	*1*	124·3	122·7	158·4[3]	*10·2*[3]	156·7[3]	*9·5*[3]	143·5	134·3
	2	131·6†	128·0†	170·2	*13·9*	169·0	*13·4*	146·4	140·4
	3	143·2	139·4	185·5	*19·9*	184·3	*19·7*	156·0	151·6
	4	152·6	147·0	200·5	*25·4*	198·9	*24·2*	166·3	167·5†
1973	*O*	119·8	120·4	158·2	*12·6*	158·0	*12·7*	..	127·8†
	N	120·5	120·7	160·3	*12·5*	160·3	*13·2*	..	131·6
	D	121·4	121·0	161·4	*12·9*	162·2	*14·6*	..	134·1
1974	*J*	123·0	122·2	154·1[3]	*7·7*[3]	151·9[3]	*7·0*[3]	..	134·6
	F	124·0	122·7	156·8[3]	*8·6*[3]	155·4[3]	*7·9*[3]	..	134·1
	M	125·9	123·1	164·3	*14·2*	162·7	*13·6*	..	134·2
	A	127·3†	124·2†	164·7	*12·3*	162·6	*11·2*	..	137·1
	M	131·4	128·4	169·6	*13·5*	168·7	*12·8*	..	139·8
	J	136·2	131·5	176·2	*16·0*	175·6	*16·0*	..	144·2
	J	139·1	133·5	181·8	*18·1*	180·5	*18·2*	..	147·4
	A	144·8	142·1	185·5	*20·5*	184·3	*20·0*	..	151·5
	S	145·6	142·6	189·2	*21·0*	188·3	*20·7*	..	156·0
	O	147·9	143·9	191·8	*21·3*	191·3	*21·1*	..	161·7
	N	153·0	146·9	200·9	*25·3*	199·9	*24·7*	..	168·8
	D	157·0	150·2	208·9	*29·4*	205·4	*26·6*	..	171·9
1975	*J*	158·7	151·5	206·0	[6]	203·8	[6]	..	173·6
	F	160·6	151·6	210.0[5]	[6]	207·7[5]	[6]	..	
	M	166·8	160·1					..	

---

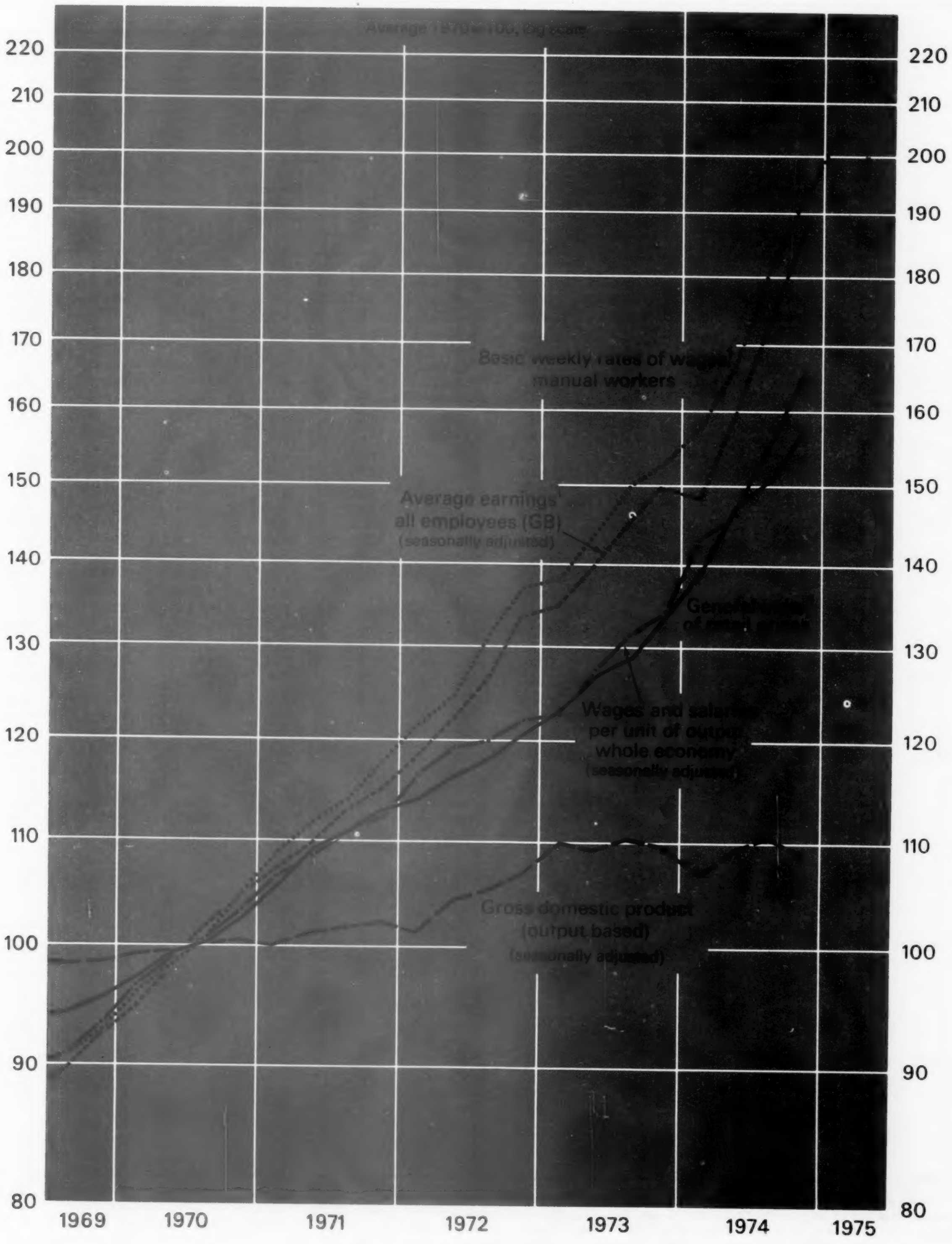
[1] Prior to July 1972 the series was based on 31 January 1956=100. Figures before July 1972 have therefore been linked.

[2] Average of 11 months. See footnote[3].

[3] The figures reflect temporary reductions in earnings while three-day working and other restrictions were in operation.

[4] In the absence of earnings data for February 1972 due to the effects of the coalmining dispute, no index of wages and salaries per unit of output has been calculated for that month. The indices calculated for January and March 1972 are less reliable than usual. [5] Provisional.

[6] The three day week depressed earnings so much in January and February 1974 that the crude percentage figures for the increases in January and February 1975 are meaningless.



[1] Three month average of monthly figures

Prices

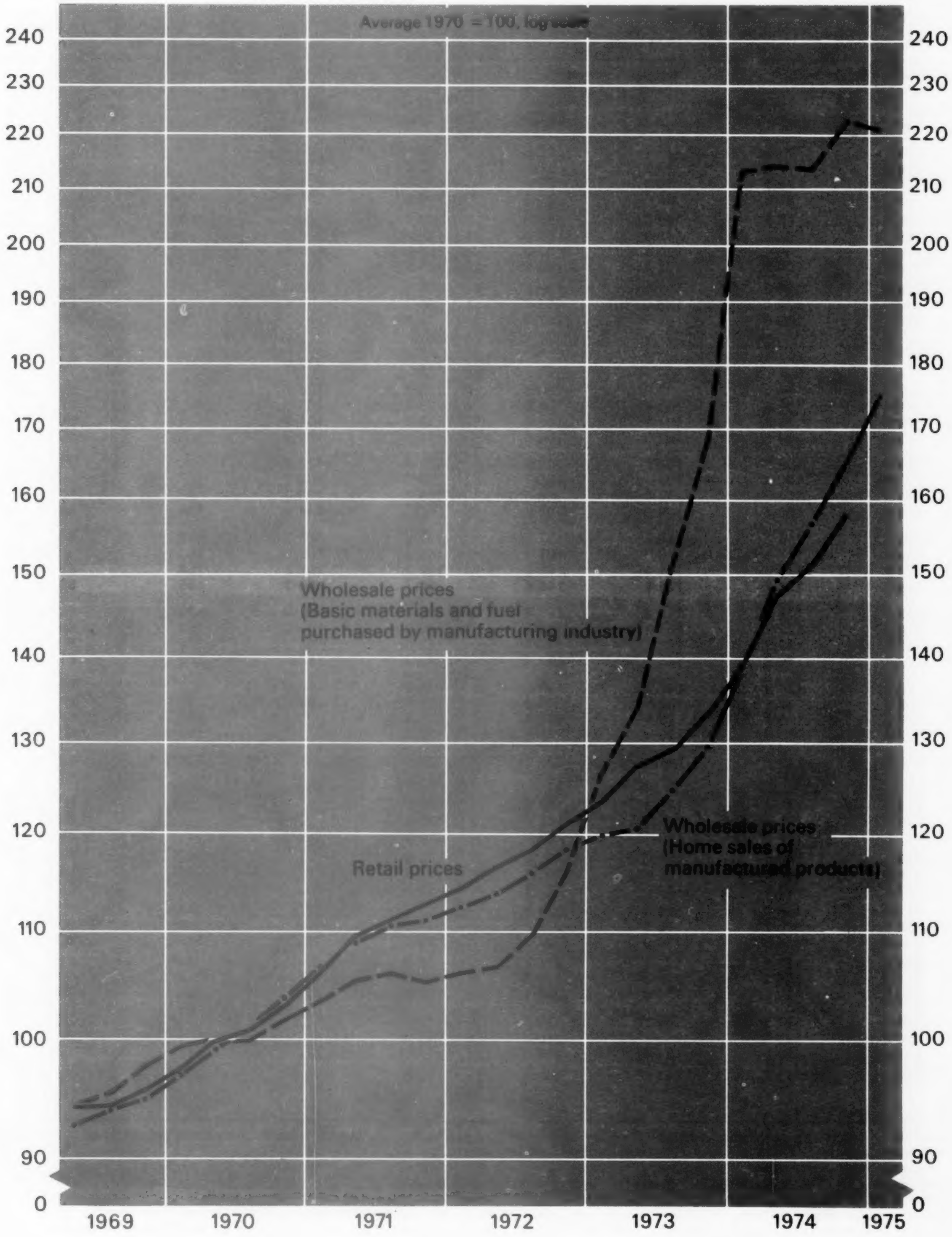
		Unadjusted										
		Average 1970=100										Average 1970=100 p
		Wholesale prices index		General index of retail prices						Pensioner price index[1]		
		Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry[3]	Output All manufactured products Home sales[4]	All items Index	All items *Percentage increase on year earlier*	Total food	Total non-food	All items other than seasonal food Index	All items other than seasonal food *Percentage increase on year earlier*	One person household	Two person household	Purchasing power of the pound[2]
1964		81·1	80·3	76·3	*3·3*	76·9	76·0	76·7	*3·9*	76·3	76·4	131
1965		82·2	83·3	80·0	*4·8*	79·7	80·0	80·2	*4·7*	79·5	79·8	125
1966		84·2	85·6	83·1	*3·9*	82·5	83·3	83·2	*3·7*	83·0	83·0	120½
1967		83·8	86·5	85·2	*2·5*	84·6	85·4	85·2	*2·4*	84·9	85·0	117½
1968		91·5	89·9	89·2	*4·7*	87·9	89·6	89·3	*4·8*	88·8	88·8	112
1969		95·0	93·4	94·0	*5·4*	93·5	94·2	93·9	*5·2*	93·5	93·7	106½
1970		100·0	100·0	100·0	*6·4*	100·0	100·0	100·0	*6·5*	100·0	100·0	100
1971		104·6	109·0	109·4	*9·4*	111·1	108·9	109·5	*9·5*	110·1	109·9	91½
1972		109·2	114·8	117·2	*7·1*	120·9	116·0	117·0	*6·9*	118·5	118·0	85½
1973		144·5	123·2	128·0	*9·2*	139·1	124·4	126·7	*8·3*	130·0	130·1	78
1974		215·3	152·0	148·5	*16·1*	164·2	143·4	147·0	*16·0*	150·9	151·1	67½
1969	*3*	95·2	93·7	94·2	*5·0*	93·7	94·3	94·2	*4·7*	93·2	93·7	106
	4	97·5	94·7	95·4	*5·1*	94·5	95·7	95·5	*4·9*	95·3	95·4	105
1970	*1*	99·2	96·7	97·1	*5·0*	97·2	97·2	97·0	*4·9*	97·6	97·6	103
	2	99·7	98·9	99·5	*5·8*	100·6	99·1	98·9	*5·9*	99·4	99·4	100½
	3	99·8	100·9	100·6	*6·9*	100·4	100·7	100·8	*7·0*	100·1	100·2	99½
	4	101·4	103·4	102·7	*7·7*	101·8	103·1	103·1	*8·0*	102·8	102·6	97
1971	*1*	103·0	106·3	105·5	*8·6*	105·6	105·4	105·6	*8·8*	105·9	105·8	95
	2	104·9	108·7	109·3	*9·8*	111·5	108·6	109·0	*10·2*	109·4	109·3	91½
	3	105·6	110·3	110·8	*10·1*	112·8	110·1	110·9	*10·0*	111·6	111·3	90
	4	104·8	110·8	112·2	*9·2*	114·4	111·5	112·3	*8·9*	113·6	113·0	89
1972	*1*	105·6	112·1	113·9	*8·0*	117·8	112·6	113·9	*7·9*	115·9	115·3	88
	2	106·1	113·5	116·0	*6·2*	119·0	115·0	115·9	*6·3*	117·3	116·7	86
	3	109·4	115·6	118·0	*6·5*	122·3	116·5	117·8	*6·2*	119·1	118·8	85
	4	115·6	118·0	120·8	*7·7*	124·7	119·6	120·7	*7·4*	122·0	121·4	83
1973	*1*	126·0	119·5	123·0	*8·0*	131·1	120·3	122·2	*7·3*	125·0	124·9	81½
	2	133·3	120·1	126·9	*9·3*	137·4	123·5	125·2	*8·1*	129·0	129·1	79
	3	150·9	124·2	128·8	*9·2*	139·8	125·3	127·7	*8·5*	130·2	130·4	77½
	4	167·6	129·1	133·2	*10·3*	148·1	128·5	131·8	*9·2*	135·7	135·9	75
1974	*1*	212·5	138·3	138·8	*12·9*	156·2	133·3	137·2	*12·3*	142·2	142·2	72
	2	213·7	148·9	147·0	*15·9*	161·7	142·2	145·3	*16·0*	148·0	148·8	68
	3	212·9	156·1	150·7	*17·0*	164·5	146·1	149·4	*17·0*	152·7	152·9	66½
	4	222·1	164·9	157·5	*18·2*	174·3	152·0	156·1	*18·5*	160·7	160·5	63½
1975	*1*	220·6[5]	175·5[5]	167·0	*20·3*	188·5	160·2	165·6	*20·7*	170·6	170·3	
	2											
1974	*J*	209·5	134·2	136·8	*12·0*	154·7	131·1	135·1	*10·9*	..	..	73
	F	213·1	138·5	139·2	*13·2*	156·1	133·8	137·7	*12·6*	..	..	72
	M	215·0	142·3	140·4	*13·5*	157·7	134·9	138·9	*13·3*	..	..	71
	A	215·4	146·4	145·1	*15·2*	159·6	140·3	143·6	*15·3*	..	..	69
	M	214·0	149·0	147·2	*16·0*	161·7	142·6	145·5	*16·2*	..	..	68
	J	211·7	151·2	148·7	*16·5*	163·8	143·8	146·7	*16·4*	..	..	67
	J	212·3	153·5	150·1	*17·1*	163·2	145·7	148·6	*17·2*	..	..	66½
	A	213·7	156·1	150·2	*16·9*	164·1	145·7	149·0	*16·7*	..	..	66½
	S	212·8	158·6	151·9	*17·1*	166·3	147·0	150·6	*17·1*	..	..	66
	O	220·1	162·2	154·9	*17·1*	170·7	149·8	153·6	*17·3*	..	..	64½
	N	223·8	164·8	157·6	*18·3*	175·2	151·9	156·1	*18·4*	..	..	63½
	D	222·5	167·6	159·9	*19·1*	176·9	154·4	158·6	*19·5*	..	..	62½
1975	*J*	222·1[5]†	173·0†	164·1	*19·9*	183·0	157·9	162·8	*20·5*	..	..	61
	F	218·8	175·9	166·8	*19·9*	187·7	160·2	165·5	*20·2*	..	..	60
	M	221·8[5]	179·0[5]	170·0	*21·2*	194·9	162·4	168·6	*21·4*	..	..	59
	A	223·0[5]	182·0[5]	176·6	*21·7*	203·1	168·8	174·8	*21·7*			
	M											
	J											

---

[1] All items except housing. [2] Movements in the purchasing power of the pound are based on movements in the general index of retail prices.

[3] Revised method of calculation to include levies on certain imported foods from 3rd quarter 1971.

[4] Reductions in the VAT-exclusive prices of alcoholic liquor, tobacco and cigarettes, matches and mechanical lighters took place in April 1973. These reductions resulted from lower revenue duties designed to offset additional tax revenue from VAT. With unchanged prices in April for these products, index numbers from 2nd quarter 1973 onwards would have been higher by 1·7. [5] Provisional.


Average 1970 = 100, log scale
240
230
220
210
200
190
180
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
0
Wholesale prices
(Basic materials and fuel
purchased by manufacturing industry)
Retail prices
Wholesale prices
(Home sales of
manufactured products)
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975

44

Visible trade

		Seasonally adjusted		Unadjusted					
		1970=100		1970=100				1963=100	19 December 1971[1]=100
		Volume indices[2]		Unit value indices[2]			Trade competitiveness index[4]	World commodity prices index[5]	Sterling effective exchange rate
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Terms of trade[3]			
1964		73·1	77·5	77·3	81·2	95·2	. .	. .	. .
1965		76·9	77·6	79·3	81·3	97·6	. .	. .	. .
1966		79·9	79·2	82·2	82·6	99·6	107·3	108	. .
1967		78·9	85·6	83·4	82·8	100·8	106·9	104	. .
1968		88·5	94·2	90·0	92·7	97·1	99·1	122	. .
1969		96·7	94·5	93·0	95·6	97·3	98·8[6]	128	99·95
1970		100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0[6]	133	98·95
1971		106·6	104·2	105·6	104·7	100·8	103·3	130	98·77
1972		106·6	116·3	111·1	109·7	101·3	103·4	157	94·99
1973		119·2	131·4	126·0	139·7	90·2	95·6	218	85·42
1974		127·6	133·0	162·7	217·6	74·8		352	82·16
1969	*3*	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	100·1	. .	100·27
	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	97·4	. .	99·61
1970	*1*	100·4	95·5	98·9	100·1	98·8	100·2	. .	99·72
	2	99·4	101·6	100·0	101·0	99·1	100·1	. .	99·34
	3	94·6	98·5	101·9	100·7	101·2	101·3	. .	98·37
	4	105·6	104·5	102·3	100·5	101·8	101·8	. .	98·35
1971	*1*	99·4	103·7	104·1	102·3	101·8	102·5	. .	99·22
	2	110·3	105·2	105·3	105·7	99·7	102·1	. .	99·03
	3	110·1	102·5	107·3	106·5	100·7	103·3	138	98·32
	4	106·6	105·5	109·0	105·8	103·0	104·8	135	98·51
1972	*1*	104·5	111·8	110·2	107·2	102·8	106·7	137	99·31
	2	108·8	114·0	110·7	107·7	102·8	106·2	140	98·20
	3	94·3	110·7	114·0	111·5	102·2	102·2	154	92·65
	4	118·7	128·7	115·1	116·6	98·7	98·3	165	89·79
1973	*1*	117·7	128·8	119·3	123·4	96·7	98·8	182	88·95
	2	118·6	127·1	123·8	133·1	93·0	99·2	196	88·41
	3	121·0	132·3	129·1	146·7	88·0	93·0	228	82·75
	4	119·7	137·3	136·1	162·0	84·0	92·2	265	81·57
1974	*1*	126·8	134·3	147·2	195·5	75·3	94·0	356	82·55
	2	129·4	133·6	159·9	218·8	73·1	95·5	347	83·01
	3	131·8	133·3	168·1	224·4	74·9		348	82·62
	4	122·4	130·9	175·8	231·3	76·0		357	80·44
1975	*1*	131·3	123·7†	184·9	237·1†	78·0		346[7]†	78·44
	2								
1974	*J*	119·3	131·2	142·2	179·3	79·3	. .	. .	82·74
	F	129·3	134·3	146·9	198·7	73·9	. .	. .	82·45
	M	131·8	137·4	152·4	208·5	73·1	. .	. .	82·46
	A	129·9	130·8	157·0	215·5	72·9	. .	352[7]	83·01
	M	131·1	135·9	159·3	218·6	72·9	. .	345[7]	83·02
	J	127·4	134·1	163·4	222·2	73·5	. .	341[7]	83·01
	J	131·0	135·0	164·8	223·3	73·8	. .	344[7]	83·04
	A	130·1	130·2	168·6	225·3	74·9	. .	348[7]	82·60
	S	134·4	134·8	170·9	224·7	76·0	. .	345[7]	82·22
	O	125·0	133·3	172·4	228·1	75·6	. .	354[7]	81·84
	N	119·2	136·2	175·8	230·3	76·3	. .	358[7]	80·44
	D	123·0	123·2	179·0	235·4	76·1	. .	358[7]	79·04
1975	*J*	136·4	127·5	182·2	235·9	77·2	. .	350[7]	78·47
	F	126·6	123·9	185·1	236·8†	78·3	. .	345[7]†	78·32
	M	131·0†	119·7†	187·4†	239·0	78·4	. .	342[7]	78·54
	A	114·9	119·2	191·0	239·4	79·8		347[7]	78·05
	M								
	J								

---

[1] Date of the Smithsonian Agreement. Monthly figures are trade-weighted averages of end-month rates. A methodological article on the 'effective' exchange rate was published in the June 1974 issue of *Economic Trends*.

[2] On a balance of payments basis.

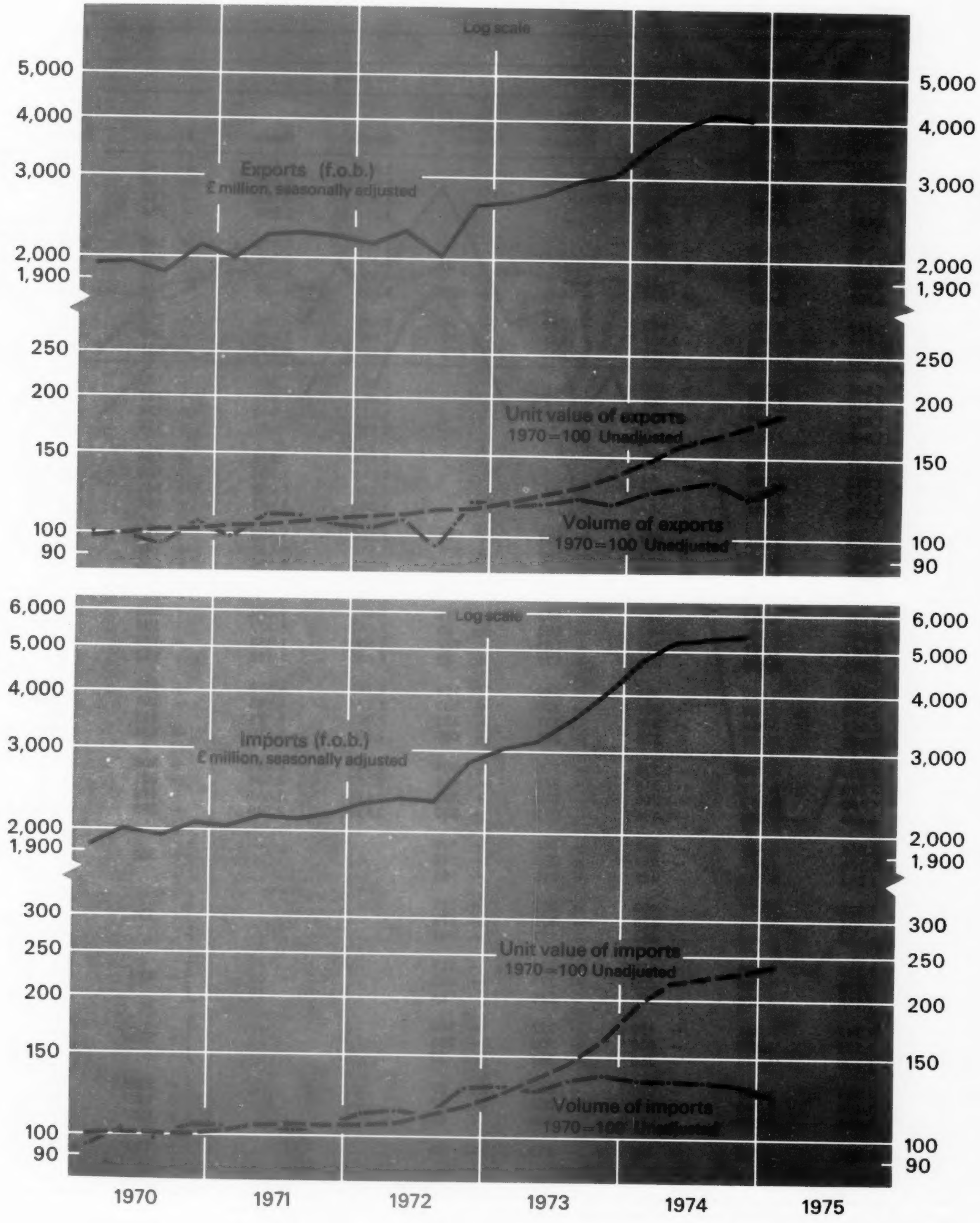
[3] Unit value index for exports expressed as a percentage of unit value index for imports.

[4] The ratio of UK to weighted average export (dollar) prices for major competitors in respect of manufactured goods.

[5] Weighted average, in sterling terms, of United Nations index numbers for primary commodities and non-ferrous metals.

[6] Differences in quarterly and annual averages for 1969 and 1970 are due to the effects of adjusting the UK series for export over-valuation.

[7] Projections by the Department of Industry


Log scale
5,000
4,000
3,000
2,000
1,900
250
200
150
100
90
Exports (f.o.b.)
£ million, seasonally adjusted
Unit value of exports
1970=100 Unadjusted
Volume of exports
1970=100 Unadjusted
Log scale
6,000
5,000
4,000
3,000
2,000
1,900
300
250
200
150
100
90
Imports (f.o.b.)
£ million, seasonally adjusted
Unit value of imports
1970=100 Unadjusted
Volume of imports
1970=100 Unadjusted
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975

46

Balance of payments: current account

Seasonally adjusted

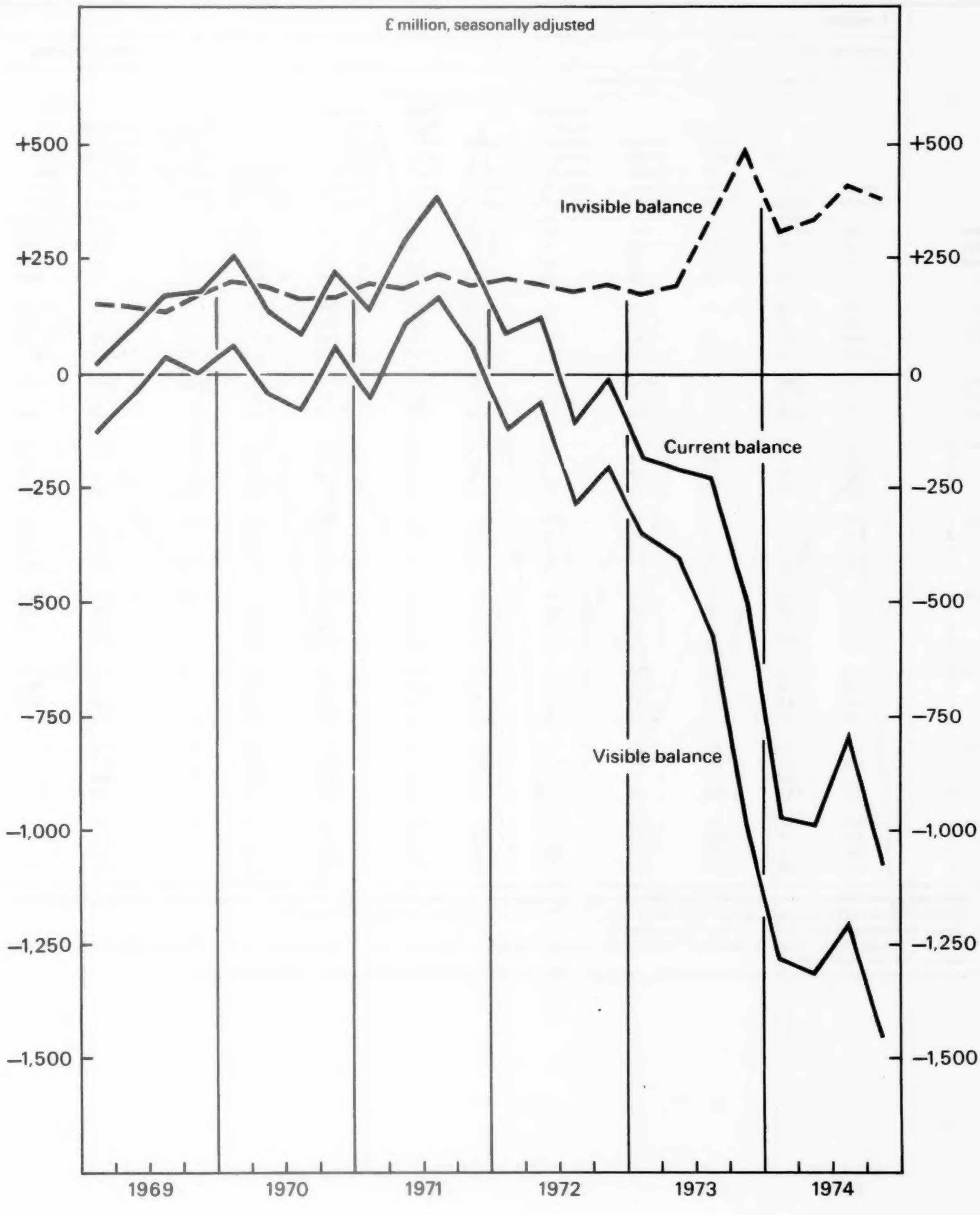
£ million

	Exports (f.o.b.)	Imports (f.o.b.)	Visible balance			Invisibles			Current balance
			Total	Petrol and petroleum products	Other goods	Credits	Debits	Balance	
1964	4,521	5,019	− 498	..	..	2,646	2,501	+ 145	− 353
1965	4,848	5,071	− 223	..	..	2,871	2,675	+ 196	− 27
1966	5,204	5,268	− 64	..	..	2,956	2,789	+ 167	+ 103
1967	5,139	5,693	− 554	..	..	3,244	2,990	+ 254	− 300
1968	6,282	6,948	− 666	..	..	3,810	3,418	+ 392	− 274
1969	7,075	7,222	− 147	..	..	4,309	3,702	+ 607	+ 460
1970	7,908	7,919	− 11	..	..	4,950	4,241	+ 709	+ 698
1971	8,801	8,527	+ 274	− 649	+ 923	5,512	4,734	+ 778	+1,052
1972	9,147	9,830	− 683	− 658	− 25	6,025	5,260	+ 765	+ 82
1973	11,511	13,812	−2,301	− 941	−1,360	7,980	6,796	+1,184	−1,117
1974	15,589	20,848	−5,259	−3,446	−1,813	9,666	8,235	+1,431	−3,828
1969 *1*	1,646	1,776	− 130	..	..	1,053	901	+ 152	+ 22
2	1,748	1,799	− 51	..	..	1,064	917	+ 147	+ 96
3	1,832	1,799	+ 33	..	..	1,077	943	+ 134	+ 167
4	1,849	1,848	+ 1	..	..	1,115	941	+ 174	+ 175
1970 *1*	1,937	1,878	+ 59	..	..	1,175	979	+ 196	+ 255
2	1,962	2,009	− 47	..	..	1,219	1,034	+ 185	+ 138
3	1,877	1,954	− 77	..	..	1,246	1,085	+ 161	+ 84
4	2,132	2,078	+ 54	..	..	1,310	1,143	+ 167	+ 221
1971 *1*	2,008	2,062	− 54	− 164	+ 110	1,350	1,158	+ 192	+ 138
2	2,262	2,159	+ 103	− 165	+ 268	1,374	1,192	+ 182	+ 285
3	2,287	2,118	+ 169	− 157	+ 326	1,390	1,174	+ 216	+ 385
4	2,244	2,188	+ 56	− 163	+ 219	1,398	1,210	+ 188	+ 244
1972 *1*	2,179	2,302	− 123	− 167	+ 44	1,470	1,262	+ 208	+ 85
2	2,295	2,362	− 67	− 152	+ 85	1,467	1,277	+ 190	+ 123
3	2,057	2,341	− 284	− 162	− 122	1,508	1,333	+ 175	− 109
4	2,616	2,825	− 209	− 177	− 32	1,580	1,388	+ 192	− 17
1973 *1*	2,685	3,039	− 354	− 188	− 166	1,743	1,573	+ 170	− 184
2	2,788	3,189	− 401	− 220	− 181	1,874	1,683	+ 191	− 210
3	2,990	3,560	− 570	− 237	− 333	2,063	1,724	+ 339	− 231
4	3,048	4,024	− 976	− 296	− 680	2,300	1,816	+ 484	− 492
1974 *1*	3,500	4,779	−1,279	− 770	− 509	2.347	2,039	+ 308	− 971
2	3,900	5,216	−1,316	− 881	− 435	2.367	2,036	+ 331	− 985
3	4,160	5,370	−1,210	− 876	− 334	2,414	2,001	+ 413	− 797
4	4,029	5,483	−1,454	− 919	− 535	2,538	2,159	+ 379	−1,075
1974 *J*	1,064	1,424	− 360	− 165	− 195	..	..	+ 308	
F	1,173	1,610	− 437	− 289	− 148	..	..		
M	1,263	1,745	− 482	− 316	− 166	..	..		
A	1,272	1,675	− 403	− 292	− 111	..	..	+ 331	
M	1,304	1,783	− 479	− 301	− 178	..	..		
J	1,324	1,758	− 434	− 287	− 147	..	..		
J	1,337	1,769	− 432	− 314	− 118	..	..	− 413	
A	1,378	1,787	− 409	− 277	− 132	..	..		
S	1,446	1,816	− 370	− 286	− 84	..	..		
O	1,347	1,841	− 495	− 327	− 168	..	..	+ 379	
N	1,296	1,896	− 600	− 305	− 295	..	..		
D	1,386	1,745	− 359	− 287	− 72	..	..		
1975 *J*	1,562	1,837	− 275	− 312	+ 37	..	..	+ 120[1]	− 155
F	1,456	1,746	− 290	− 263	− 27	..	..	+ 120[1]	− 170
M[2]	1,540	1,658†	− 118†	− 206	+ 88†	..	..	+ 120[1]	+ 2†
A[2]	1,366	1,655	− 289	− 213	− 76	..	..	+ 120[1]	− 169
M									
J									

---

[1] These figures are projections and are subject to revision as the relevant statistical information becomes available.

[2] The figures for visible trade were distorted by the industrial dispute at the Port of London. Due to differences of timing on the recording of the imports and exports, the net impact in March on the recorded visible balance was favourable.


£ million, seasonally adjusted
+500
+250
0
−250
−500
−750
−1,000
−1,250
−1,500
Invisible balance
Current balance
Visible balance
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974

Analysis of total currency flow and official financing[1]

£ million

	Currency flow										Official financing	
		Investment and other capital flows										
	Current balance	Official long-term capital	Overseas investment in UK public sector	Private sector investment (net)	Overseas currency borrowing or lending (net) by UK banks	Change in external sterling liabilities	Trade credit[2] and other short-term flows	Balancing item and other currency flows[3]	Total currency flow	Allocation of SDR and gold subscription to IMF	Drawings on(+)/ additions to (−) official reserves[4]	Other transactions (net)[5]
1964	− 353	−116	+ 15	−256	+ 161	+ 21	−126	− 41	− 695	—	+ 122	+ 573
1965	− 27	− 85	− 12	−130	− 22	− 98	+ 21	—	− 353	—	− 246	+ 599
1966	+ 103	− 81	+ 35	− 39	− 192	− 101	−200	− 72	− 547	− 44	− 34	+ 625
1967	− 300	− 59	+ 54	− 96	+ 36	− 284	−146	+ 124	− 671	—	+ 115	+ 556
1968	− 274	+ 16	+ 16	−160	− 15	− 308	−305	− 380	−1,410	—	+ 114	+1,296
1969	+ 460	− 99	—	− 6	− 38	+ 261	−227	+ 392	+ 743	—	− 44	− 699
1970	+ 698	−204	− 10	− 40	+ 472	+ 459	−196	+ 108	+1,287	+133	− 125	−1,295
1971	+1,052	−273	+179	+177	+ 499	+1,422	−133	+ 305	+3,228	+125	−1,536	−1,817
1972	+ 82	−255	+113	−619	+ 471	+ 196	−577	− 676	−1,265	+124	+ 692	+ 449
1973	−1,117	−252	+345	− 17	+1,359	+ 154	−379	+ 117	+ 210	—	− 210	—
1974	−3,828	−274	+746	+768	+ 96	+1,558	−703	+1,072	− 565	—	− 79	+ 644
1969 *1*	− 21	− 28	− 30	− 3	+ 14	+ 122	− 27	+ 245	+ 272	—	− 20	− 252
2	+ 157	− 11	+ 42	− 8	− 21	+ 52	− 99	− 30	+ 82	—	+ 11	− 93
3	+ 151	+ 29	− 31	+ 38	− 7	− 61	− 27	− 139	− 47	—	+ 4	+ 43
4	+ 173	− 89	+ 19	− 33	− 24	+ 148	− 74	+ 316	+ 436	—	− 39	− 397
1970 *1*	+ 237	− 49	+ 3	+ 46	+ 125	+ 283	+ 65	+ 205	+ 915	+171	− 76	−1,010
2	+ 165	− 37	− 3	+ 20	+ 123	+ 157	−135	− 63	+ 227	—	− 34	− 193
3	+ 71	− 20	− 23	− 82	− 24	+ 3	− 12	− 115	− 202	—	+ 52	+ 150
4	+ 225	− 98	+ 13	− 24	+ 248	+ 16	−114	+ 81	+ 347	− 38	− 67	− 242
1971 *1*	+ 64	− 45	+121	+124	+ 84	+ 285	+ 87	+ 253	+ 973	+125	− 204	− 894
2	+ 346	− 44	+ 28	+ 36	+ 158	+ 277	−118	− 49	+ 634	—	− 126	− 508
3	+ 367	− 35	+ 5	+ 43	+ 28	+ 337	+103	− 180	+ 668	—	− 576	− 92
4	+ 275	−149	+ 25	− 26	+ 229	+ 523	−205	+ 281	+ 953	—	− 630	− 323
1972 *1*	− 13	− 43	+ 64	−178	+ 114	+ 211	−164	+ 66	+ 57	+124	− 191	+ 10
2	+ 185	− 39	+ 20	−195	− 132	− 138	−346	− 400	−1,045	—	+ 46	+ 999
3	− 152	− 17	+ 22	− 69	+ 199	− 92	− 54	+ 84	− 79	—	+ 639	− 560
4	+ 62	−156	+ 7	−177	+ 290	+ 215	− 13	− 426	− 198	—	+ 198	—
1973 *1*	− 371	− 55	+ 51	− 20	+ 37	+ 170	− 60	+ 317	+ 69	—	− 69	—
2	− 182	− 30	+ 68	+169	+ 396	+ 166	− 37	− 173	+ 377	—	− 377	—
3	− 211	− 26	+ 37	− 71	+ 383	− 415	−196	+ 241	− 258	—	+ 258	—
4	− 353	−141	+189	− 95	+ 543	+ 233	− 86	− 268	+ 22	—	− 22	—
1974 *1*	−1,087	− 52	+ 61	+492	+ 215	+ 179	−227	+ 380	− 39	—	+ 39	—
2	− 965	− 41	+280	+210	+ 319	+ 386	− 16	− 62	+ 111	—	− 111	—
3	− 861	− 15	+166	+263	− 293	+ 616	−263	+ 570	+ 183	—	− 183	—
4	− 915	−166	+239	−197	− 145	+ 377	−197	+ 184	− 820	—	+ 176	+ 644

---

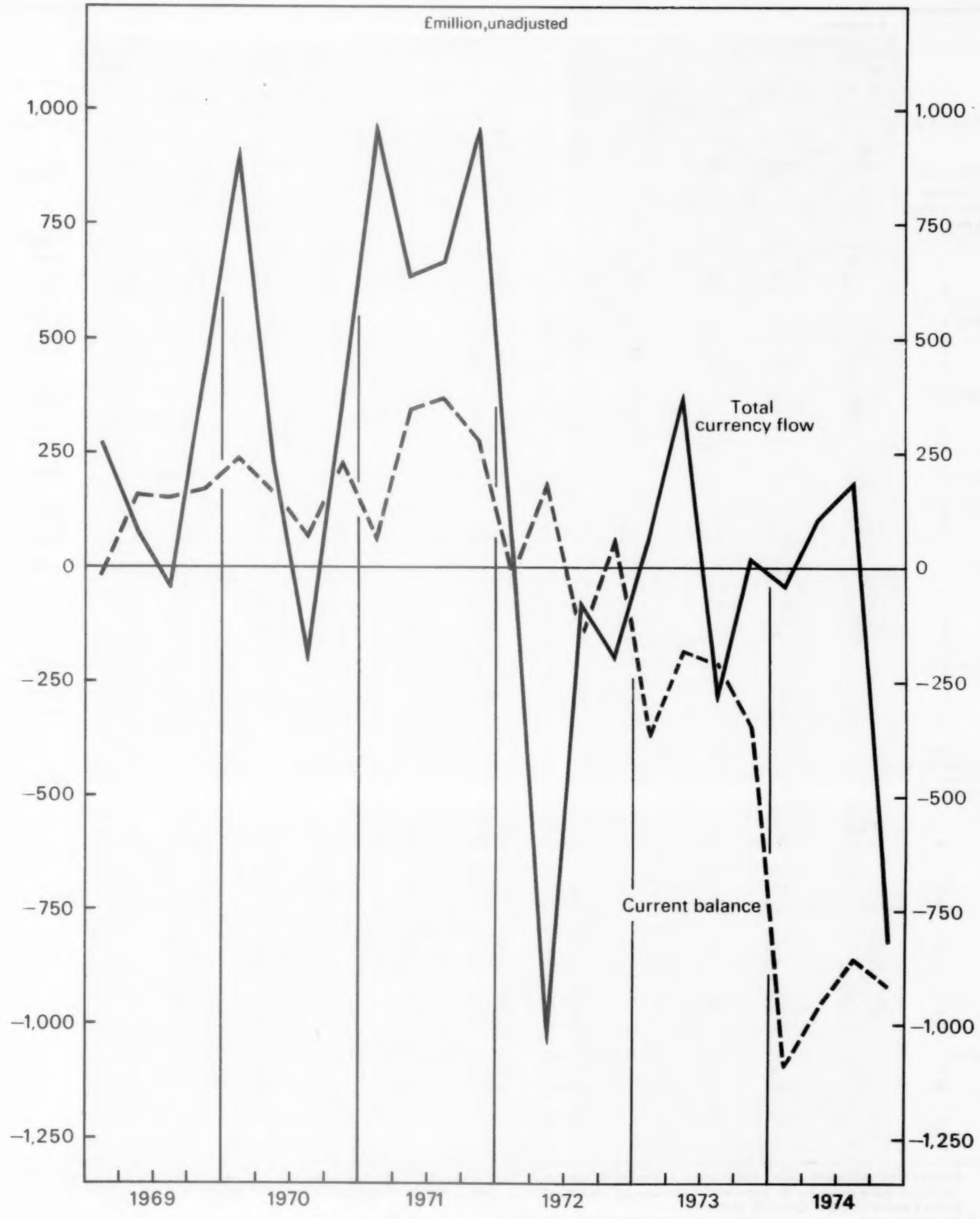
[1] More comprehensive analyses are given in the appendix tables to the balance of payments articles in the March, June, September and December issues.

[2] Excluding trade credit between 'related' firms; after deducting advance and progress payments to suppliers.

[3] Capital transfers and EEA loss on forward commitments.

[4] From 23 August 1971, valued in sterling at transactions rates of exchange. From July 1972, includes transactions affecting the United Kingdom reserve position in the IMF.

[5] Includes net transactions with overseas monetary authorities and other foreign currency borrowing by HM Government.


£million,unadjusted
1,000
750
500
250
0
−250
−500
−750
−1,000
−1,250
Total currency flow
Current balance
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974

Money stock

£ million

	M_1				M_3				Notes and coin in circulation with public	Total deposits of domestic sectors	Velocity of circulation[1]	
	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted[4]	Changes (seasonally adjusted)	*Percentage change (annual rate)*	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted §	Changes (seasonally adjusted)	*Percentage change (annual rate)*	Unadjusted	Unadjusted	M_1	M_3
Amounts outstanding at end												
1969 *1*	8,339	8,470	−107	− *4·9*	15,790	16,060	254	*6·6*	2,914	12,876	5·341†	2·858†
2	8,188	8,330	−147	− *6·8*	15,737	15,870	−194	− *4·7*	2,909	12,828	5·487	2·889
3	8,312	8,340	13	*0·6*	15,934	16,040	186	*4·8*	2,857	13,077	5·638	2·951
4	8,812	8,610	268	*13·5*	16,596	16,300	257	*6·6*	3,006	13,590	5·680	2·979
1970 *1*	8,507	8,620	15	*0·7*	16,161	16,400	110	*2·7*	3,040	13,121	5·654	2·976
2	8,852	8,960	339	*16·7*	16,893	16,960	567	*14·6*	3,081	13,812	5·780	3·046
3	9,032	9,070	106	*4·8*	17,281	17,410	446	*10·9*	3,154	14,127	5·746	3·014
4	9,635	9,410	340	*15·9*	18,175	17,850	443	*10·6*	3,320	14,855	5·786	3·032
1971 *1*	9,691	9,790	378	*17·1*	18,192	18,430	569	*13·4*	3,324	14,868	5·589	2·958
2	9,831	9,910	125	*5·2*	18,662	18,720	300	*6·7*	3,373	15,289	5·697	3·021
3	10,210	10,240	325	*13·8*	19,112	19,220	504	*11·2*	3,454	15,658	5·804	3·083
4[2]	11,088	10,850	207	*8·3*	20,541	20,240	1,012	*22·8*	3,589	16,952	5·642	3·016
1972 *1*[3]	11,168	11,210	363	*14·1*	21,001	21,190	960	*20·4*	3,755	17,246	5·445	2·889
	11,225	11,270			21,411	21,600			3,755	17,656		
2	11,729	11,750	488	*18·5*	23,105	23,140	1,539	*31·7*	3,860	19,245	5·421	2·798
3	11,930	11.930	173	*6·0*	24,060	24,200	1,061	*19·6*	3,905	20,155	5·355	2·679
4	12,657	12,410	479	*17·1*	26,245	25,920	1,739	*32·0*	4,079	22,166	5·464	2·653
1973 *1*[3]	12,333	12,370	− 36	− *1·2*	27,138	27,400	1,485	*25·0*	4,170	22,968	5·740	2·668
	12,333	12,370			21,117	27,380			4,170	22,947		
2	13,175	13,200	832	*29·7*	28,641	28,670	1,294	*20·3*	4,349	24,292	5·452	2·487
3	12,882	12,860	−342	−*10·0*	30,970	31,000	2,333	*36·7*	4,301	26,669	5·613	2·452
4	13,303	13,130	272	*8·7*	33,430	33,150	2,144	*30·7*	4,377	29,053	5·719	2·317
1974 *1*	12,772	12,780	−354	−*10·4*	33,892	34,190	1,041	*13·2*	4,574	29,318	5·665	2·180
2	13,175	13,200	426	*14·0*	34,838	34,830	637	*7·7*	4,767	30,071	6·059	2·281
3	13,513	13,550	351	*11·1*	35,672	35,930	1,104	*13·3*	4,772	30,900	6·367	2·407
4	14,739	14,550	997	*32·8*	37,625	37,300	1,372	*16·2*	5,085	32,540	6·279	2·410
Amounts outstanding at mid-month												
1974 *J*	12,445	12,410	84	..	32,803	32,810	652	..	4,264	28,539	..	..
F	12,138	12,320	− 92	..	33,048	33,410	595	..	4,281	28,767	..	..
M	12,133	12,260	− 58	..	33,049	33,430	21	..	4,337	28,712	..	..
A	12,636	12,570	310	..	33,190	33,450	20	..	4,450	28,740	..	..
M	12,474	12,480	− 87	..	33,261	33,580	130	..	4,439	28,822	..	..
J	12,525	12,380	−102	..	33,504	33,520	− 56	..	4,504	29,000	..	..
J	12,772	12,550	168	..	34,783	34,570	1,047	..	4,657	30,126	..	..
A	12,781	12,690	145	..	35,037	34,930	357	..	4,721	30,316	..	..
S	12,798	12,710	22	..	35,030	34,980	53	..	4,739	30,291	..	..
O	13,142	12,900	180	..	35,255	35,150	164	..	4,767	30,488	..	..
N	13,302	13,000	104	..	35,781	35,580	431	..	4,899	30,882	..	..
D	13,693	13,220	216	..	36,163	35,830	249	..	5,047	31,116	..	..
1975[4] *J*	13,714	13,710†	451†	..	36,247	35,970	138	..	4,896	31,351	..	..
F	13,448	13,670	− 42	..	36,145	36,280	311	..	4,968	31,177	..	..
M	13,738	13,940	267	..	36,403	36,620	344	..	5,064	31,339	..	..
A	14,265	14,260	324		36,565	36,680	58	..	5,123	31,442	..	..
M											..	..
J											..	..

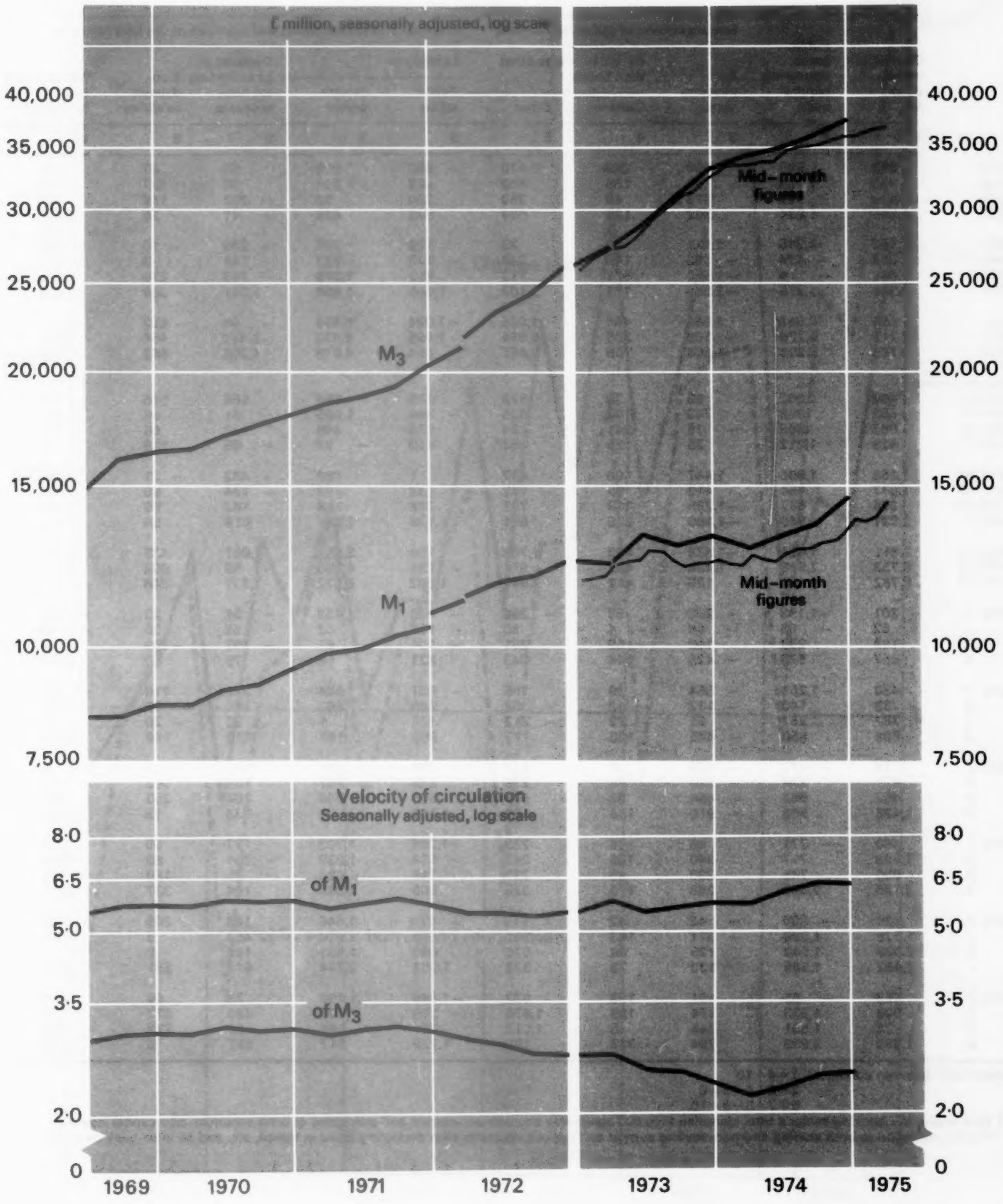
---

[1] Ratio of GNP at current market prices seasonally adjusted expressed at an annual rate to the centred quarterly average of M_1/M_3 seasonally adjusted.

[2] The break in the series for M^1 between September and December 1971 reflects additional statistical information and is explained in notes to Table 12 in the *Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin.*

[3] The breaks in the series at end-March 1972 and end-March 1973 show, in each case, the effects of changes in contributors which are described in *Financial Statistics.*

[4] The seasonally adjusted figures for M_1 for 1975 have been revised to take account of later information.


£ million, seasonally adjusted, log scale
40,000
35,000
30,000
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
7,500
M_3
M_1
Mid-month figures
Mid-month figures
Velocity of circulation
Seasonally adjusted, log scale
8·0
6·5
5·0
3·5
2·0
0
of M_1
of M_3
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975

52

Money stock and public sector borrowing requirement

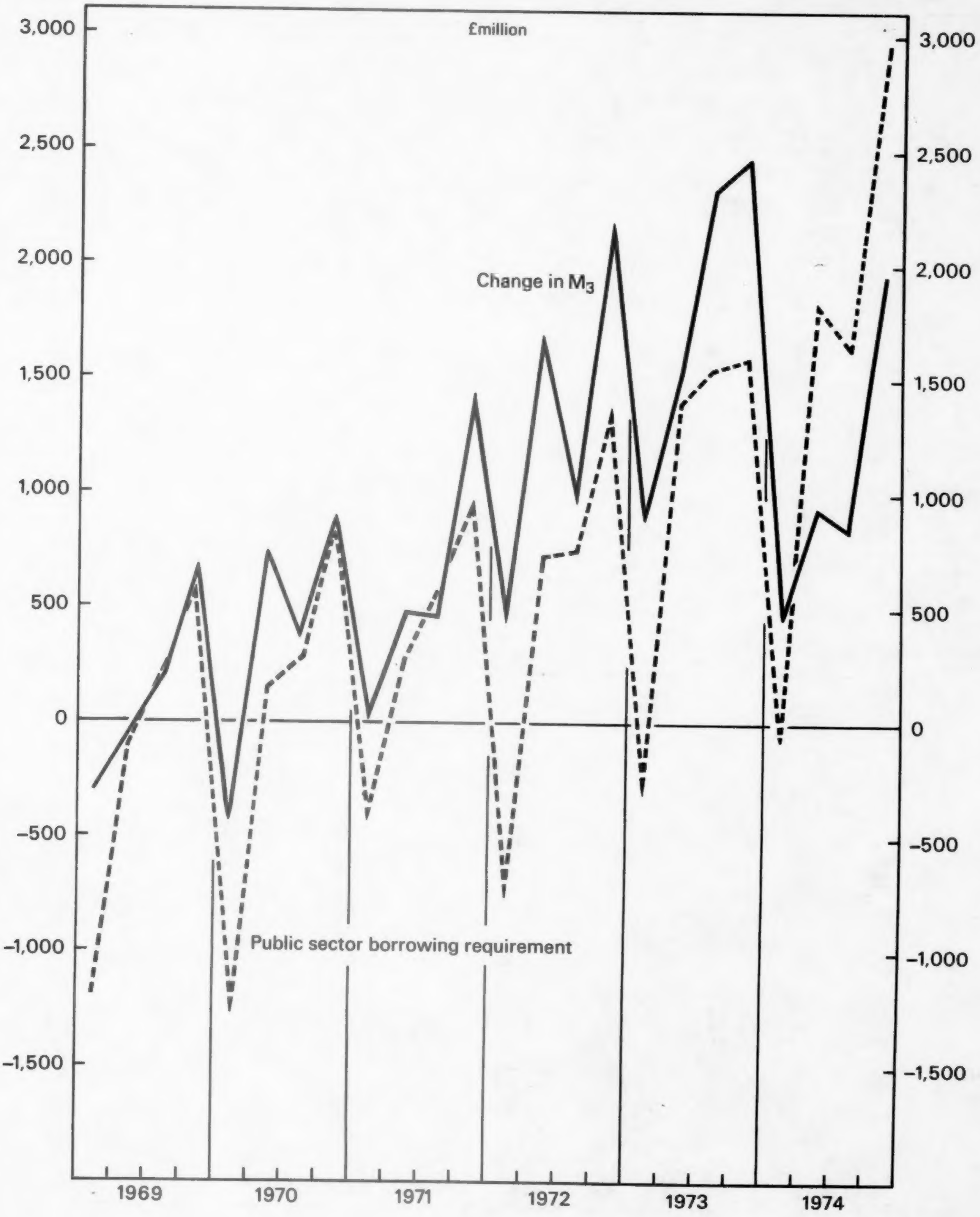
£ million

	Change in money stock M_3	Public sector borrowing requirement	Net acquisition of public sector debt			Changes in financial assets and liabilities of the banking sector				
			By overseas sector	By UK residents other than banks		Lending to		Deposits by (*less* lending to) non-residents	Non-deposit liabilities[1]	Net deposits of UK residents[2]
				Currency	Other	Public sector	Private sector			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1964	653	995	656	209	510	− 380	999	88	87	444
1965	938	1,188	96	195	469	428	508	66	127	743
1966	479	959	413	66	260	220	52	− 257	116	413
1967	1,345	1,834	502	125	637	570	634	− 41	25	1,220
1968	1,152	1,315	1,111	52	23	129	725	− 236	− 10	1,100
1969	503	− 474	− 593	146	346	− 373	597	− 141	8	357
1970	1,586	− 4	−1,350	321	112	913	1,315	753	210	1,265
1971	2,366	1,378	−2,668	273	2,107	1,666	1,856	1,061	368	2,093
1972	5,299	2,058	1,564	495	1,025	−1,026	6,434	− 48	652	4,804
1973	7,213	4,226	− 108	305	2,034	1,995	6,828	1,430	485	6,908
1974	4,196	6,358	1,504	709	3,451	694	4,678	1,203	682	3,487
Financial years										
1963/64	809	1,062	89	70	528	375	686	186	136	739
1964/65	653	908	743	102	428	− 365	1,053	51	86	551
1965/66	1,087	968	− 76	241	224	579	449	122	60	846
1966/67	429	1,212	25	125	652	410	− 27	− 59	138	304
1967/68	1,258	1,966	1,447	106	412	1	698	− 432	− 21	1,152
1968/69	1,077	454	419	69	− 172	138	796	− 164	90	1,008
1969/70	374	− 537	−1,239	129	789	− 216	718	162	95	245
1970/71	2,031	840	−1,190	288	564	1,178	1,267	618	84	1,743
1971/72	2,811	1,024	−1,878	433	1,703	766	3,142	1,091	439	2,378
1972/73	5,733	2,525	1,426	421	911	− 233	6,288	− 59	802	5,312
1973/74	6,782	4,465	125	411	2,547	1,382	6,672	1,337	346	6,371
1969 *1*	− 301	−1,198	− 208	56	− 258	− 788	433	− 21	23	− 357
2	− 52	− 85	− 59	− 4	80	− 102	47	− 42	35	− 48
3	199	230	103	− 50	281	− 104	61	− 153	−139	249
4	657	579	− 429	144	243	621	56	75	89	513
1970 *1*	− 430	−1,261	− 854	39	185	− 631	554	282	110	− 469
2	733	140	− 132	42	− 38	268	563	160	− 20	691
3	387	267	81	72	− 212	326	1	32	− 20	315
4	896	850	− 445	168	177	950	197	279	140	728
1971 *1*	15	− 417	− 694	6	637	− 366	506	147	− 16	9
2	471	274	− 410	50	279	355	287	109	112	421
3	452	563	− 654	83	609	525	364	267	253	369
4	1,428	958	− 910	134	582	1,152	699	538	19	1,294
1972 *1*	460	− 771	96	166	233	−1,266	1,792	177	55	294
2	1,698	717	940	109	242	− 574	1,939	− 304	80	1,589
3	955	745	230	45	225	245	820	− 25	180	910
4	2,186	1,367	298	175	325	569	1,883	104	337	2,011
1973 *1*	894	− 304	− 42	92	119	− 473	1,646	166	205	802
2	1,528	1,399	− 321	183	961	576	1,217	457	− 9	1,345
3	2,329	1,543	125	− 48	576	890	1,691	196	8	2,377
4	2,462	1,588	130	78	378	1,002	2,274	611	281	2,384
1974 *1*	463	− 65	191	198	632	−1,086	1,490	73	66	265
2	946	1,833	174	193	1,676	− 210	1,820	480	377	753
3	834	1,631	345	5	1,017	264	851	53	233	829
4	1,953	2,959	794	313	126	1,726	517	597	6	1,640

Relationship between columns $1=4+10$
$2-3-4-5=6$
$6+7-8-9=10.$

[1] Comprising the banking sector's total identified financial assets *less* accruals adjustment and purchases of bank securities *plus* capital issues.

[2] The figures relate to both sterling and non-sterling current and deposit accounts after deducting items in transit, etc. and all inter-bank deposits.


£million
Change in M_3
Public sector borrowing requirement
3,000
2,500
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
0
–500
–1,000
–1,500
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974

Public sector current account

£ million

	Receipts						Expenditure				Balance
	Total current receipts	Taxes on income	Taxes on expenditure	National insurance, etc. contributions	Gross trading surplus[1]	Rent, interest and dividends, etc.	Total current expenditure	Current expenditure on goods and services	Subsidies and current grants	Debt interest	Current surplus[1]
1971	22,988	7,984	8,809	2,835	1,695	1,665	18,486	10,353	5,920	2,213	4,502
1972	24,450	8,128	9,279	3,333	1,834	1,876	21,412	11,776	7,204	2,432	3,038
1973	27,404	9,134	9,949	3,926	2,194	2,201	24,444	13,270	8,272	2,902	2,960
1974	33,612	12,125	11,339	4,984	2,522	2,642	31,324	16,440	11,117	3,767	2,288
1971 *1*	6,410	2,914	2,044	636	427	389	4,472	2,458	1,418	596	1,938
2	5,576	1,767	2,258	714	410	427	4,413	2,535	1,426	452	1,163
3	5,443	1,747	2,186	711	384	415	4,701	2,626	1,441	634	742
4	5,559	1,556	2,321	774	474	434	4,900	2,734	1,635	531	659
1972 *1*	6,961	3,152	2,159	794	421	435	5,369	2,876	1,808	685	1,592
2	5,793	1,723	2,334	824	431	481	5,088	2,830	1,748	510	705
3	5,744	1,725	2,310	835	410	464	5,337	2,961	1,729	647	407
4	5,952	1,528	2,476	880	572	496	5,618	3,109	1,919	590	334
1973 *1*	7,663	3,279	2,378	944	569	493	5,989	3,230	1,984	775	1,674
2	6,208	1,864	2,339	944	505	556	5,760	3,190	2,026	544	448
3	6,577	2,052	2,524	992	462	547	6,196	3,358	1,975	863	381
4	6,956	1,939	2,708	1,046	658	605	6,499	3,492	2,287	720	457
1974 *1*	8,599	3,727	2,485	1,117	616	654	7,370	3,743	2,574	1,053	1,229
2	7,643	2,409	2,861	1,124	628	621	6,910	3,777	2,446	687	733
3	8,452	3,068	2,885	1,308	555	636	8,244	4,244	2,905	1,095	208
4	8,918	2,921	3,108	1,435	723	731	8,800	4,676	3,192	932	118

[1] Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.

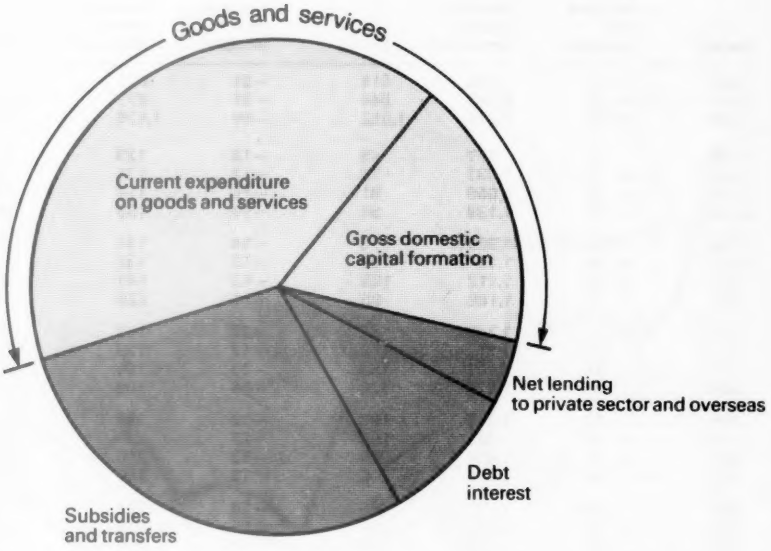
Public sector capital account

£ million

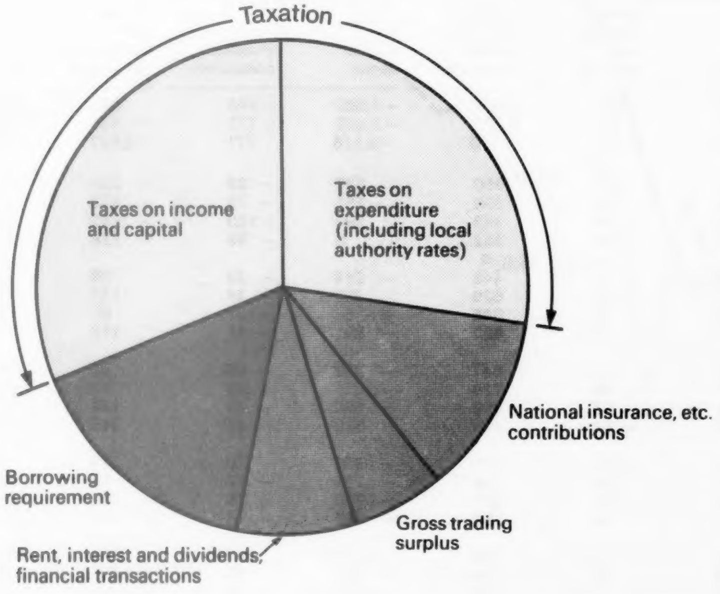
	Receipts				Expenditure				Balance	
	Total capital receipts	Taxes on capital	Other capital transfers	Financial transactions	Total capital expenditure	Gross domestic capital formation[1]	Capital transfers	Net lending to private sector and overseas	Capital surplus	Public sector borrowing requirement[2]
1971	− 1	649	29	−679	5,879	4,623	860	396	−5,880	1,378
1972	861	746	23	92	5,957	4,762	727	468	−5,096	2,058
1973	363	797	24	−458	7,549	5,753	856	940	−7,186	4,226
1974	1,477†	845	30	602†	10,123†	7,344	949	1,830†	−8,646	6,358
1971 *1*	128	183	9	− 64	1,649	1,252	260	137	−1,521	−417
2	−109	161	6	−276	1,328	1,049	208	71	−1,437	274
3	124	148	7	− 31	1,429	1,126	207	96	−1,305	563
4	−144	157	7	−308	1,473	1,196	185	92	−1,617	958
1972 *1*	636	234	7	395	1,457	1,204	206	47	− 821	−771
2	63	179	4	−120	1,485	1,138	172	175	−1,422	717
3	297	162	6	129	1,449	1,188	169	92	−1,152	745
4	−135	171	6	−312	1,566	1,232	180	154	−1,701	1,367
1973 *1*	675	239	4	432	2,045	1,478	245	322	−1,370	−304
2	−189	178	7	−374	1,658	1,296	203	159	−1,847	1,399
3	24	188	7	−171	1,948	1,462	216	270	−1,924	1,543
4	−147	192	6	−345	1,898	1,517	192	189	−2,045	1,588
1974 *1*	1,429	272	6	1,151	2,593	1,876	235	482	−1,164	− 65
2	−338†	208	6	−552†	2,228†	1,624	240	364†	−2,566	1,833
3	831	194	8	629	2,670	1,780	252	638	−1,839	1,631
4	−445	171	10	−626	2,632	2,064	222	346	−3,077	2,959

[1] Comprises gross domestic fixed capital formation, and increase in value of stocks and work in progress.
[2] This is equal to the sum of the surpluses on current and capital accounts, with the sign reversed.

Public expenditure 1974



Public sector receipts 1974



56

Sector financial accounts

Seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Public sector[1]			Financial companies			Industrial and commercial companies		
	Saving[2]	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross domestic capital formation[3]	Saving[2]	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross domestic capital formation[3]	Saving[2]	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross domestic capital formation[3]
1972	3,038	42	4,762	511	−51	623	4,831	380	4,717
1973	2,960	−35	5,753	844	−51	971	6,960	347	7,845
1974	2,288	−72	7,344	1,512	−66	1,175	7,495	333	11,435
1970 *1*	1,259	5	977	49	−15	123	827	111	1,144
2	1,292	−5	1,032	73	−17	131	742	109	1,224
3	1,259	−20	1,059	81	−16	174	791	119	1,158
4	1,183	−41	1,139	94	−16	133	914	144	1,184
1971 *1*	1,098	−106	1,206	113	−14	134	1,000	182	1,153
2	1,392	−39	1,117	109	−13	133	806	140	1,103
3	1,050	−32	1,112	135	−12	144	972	132	1,043
4	962	−5	1,188	95	−11	125	955	102	947
1972 *1*	854	−1	1,145	95	−12	133	997	116	1,060
2	850	11	1,212	115	−12	123	1,039	97	1,074
3	700	21	1,181	163	−13	198	1,284	80	1,230
4	634	11	1,224	138	−14	169	1,511	87	1,353
1973 *1*	896	−27	1,405	188	−12	196	1,613	94	1,725
2	604	−17	1,382	166	−13	230	1,624	80	1,689
3	697	−1	1,456	215	−13	280	1,804	97	2,091
4	763	10	1,510	275	−13	265	1,919	76	2,340
1974 *1*	384	13†	1,770	366	−16	273	2,006	94	2,840
2	963	−29	1,736	354	−16	279	1,902	84	3,081
3	572	−28	1,776	388	−17	293	1,785	75	2,907
4	369	−30	2,062	404	−17	330	1,802	80	2,607

	Personal sector			Net acquisition of financial assets[4]					
	Saving[2]	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross domestic capital formation[3]	Public sector	Financial companies	Industrial and commercial companies	Personal sector	Overseas sector[5]	Residual error[6]
1972	4,466	−371	2,800	−1,682	−163	494	1,295	−82	138
1973	5,728	−320	3,225	−2,828	−178	−538	2,183	1,176	185
1974	7,063	−270	2,919	−5,128	271	−3,607	3,874	3,903	687
1970 *1*	684	−101	350	287	−89	−206	233	−255	30
2	862	−87	356	255	−75	−373	419	−138	−88
3	868	−83	393	180	−109	−248	392	−84	−131
4	814	−87	392	3	−55	−126	335	−221	64
1971 *1*	936	−62	448	−214	−35	29	426	−138	−68
2	835	−88	529	236	−37	157	218	−285	25
3	895	−88	548	−94	−21	61	259	−385	180
4	931	−86	622	−231	−41	110	223	−244	183
1972 *1*	869	−103	647	−292	−50	53	119	−85	255
2	1,267	−96	710	−351	−20	62	461	−123	−29
3	1,074	−88	669	−460	−48	134	317	109	−52
4	1,256	−84	774	−579	−45	245	398	17	−36
1973 *1*	956	−93	851	−536	−20	−18	12	222	340
2	1,561	−69	758	−795	−77	15	734	229	−106
3	1,594	−84	817	−760	−78	−190	693	232	103
4	1,617	−74	799	−737	−3	−345	744	493	−152
1974 *1*	1,492	−91†	749	−1,373†	77	−740	652†	971	413
2	1,620	−68	786	−802	59	−1,095	766	1,014	58
3	1,996	−70	715	−1,232	78	−1,047	1,211	837	153
4	1,955	−39	669	−1,723	57	−725	1,247	1,081	63

[1] Excluding financial transactions in writing-off debt.

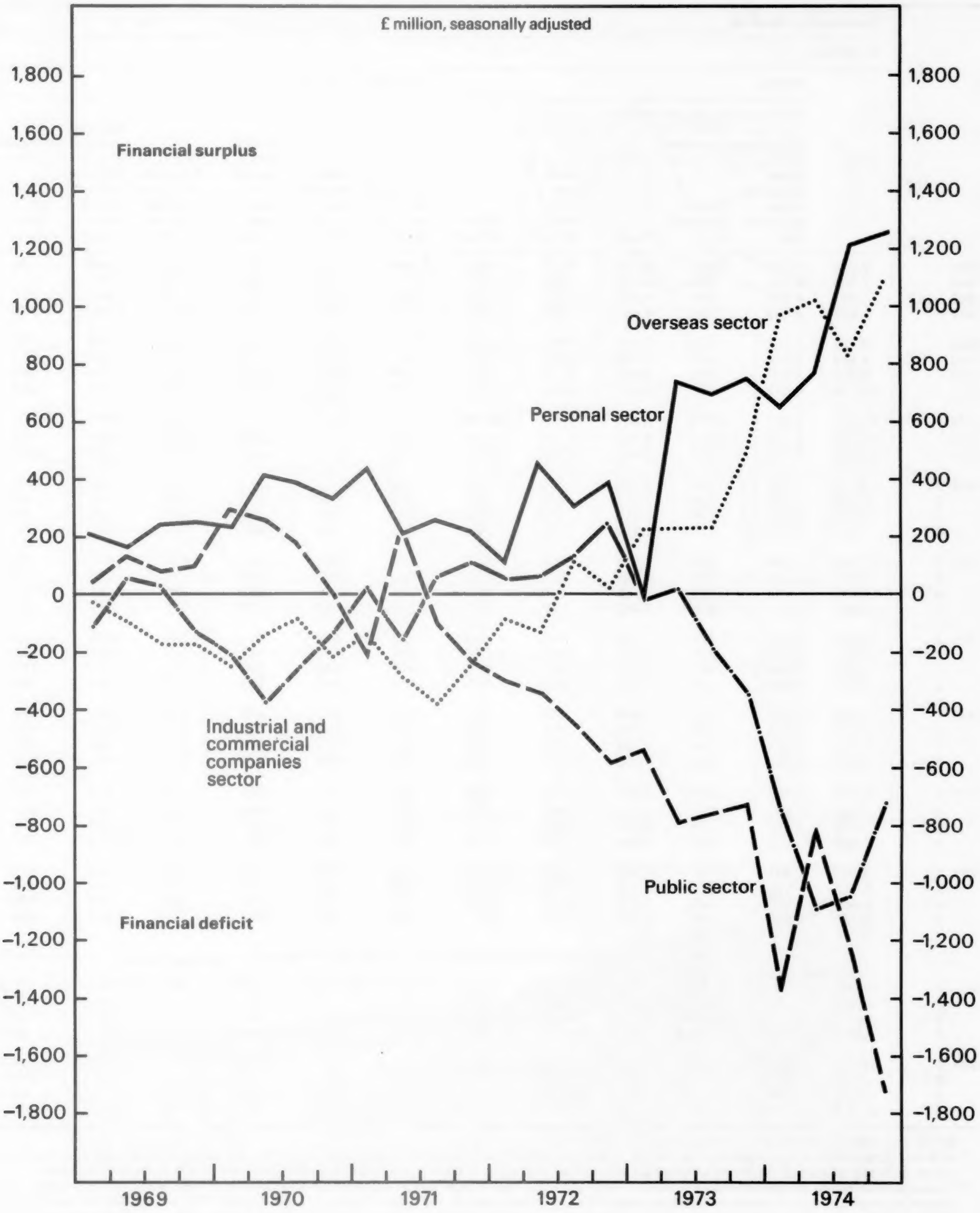
[2] Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and addition to reserves.

[3] Comprises gross domestic fixed capital formation, and increase in value of stocks and work in progress.

[4] This balance is equal to saving *plus* capital transfers *less* gross domestic fixed capital formation *less* increase in value of stocks and work in progress.

[5] Equals, apart from the change in sign, the current balance of payments accounts, *plus* capital transfers.

[6] The residual error in the national income accounts.


£ million, seasonally adjusted
Financial surplus
Financial deficit
Overseas sector
Personal sector
Public sector
Industrial and commercial companies sector
1,800
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
−200
−400
−600
−800
−1,000
−1,200
−1,400
−1,600
−1,800
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974

58

Appropriation account of companies

Seasonally adjusted

£ million

		Total	Income					Allocation of income					
			Arising in the United Kingdom										
			Gross trading profits							Profits due abroad and taxes paid abroad	Payments of United Kingdom taxes on income[3]	Balance: undistributed income[4]	
			After deducting stock appreciation	Stock appreciation	Total[1]	Rent and non-trading income	From abroad	Dividends on ordinary shares[2]	Other interest payments, etc.[2]			Industrial and commercial companies	Financial companies
1964		6,876	4,303	241	4,544	1,051	1,281	1,396	799	731	753	3,041	156
1965		7,358	4,485	256	4,741	1,206	1,411	1,624	959	790	703	3,071	211
1966		7,267	4,306	304	4,610	1,322	1,335	1,548	1,195	715	719	2,877	213
1967		7,537	4,509	154	4,663	1,468	1,406	1,499	1,303	783	1,009	2,700	243
1968		8,726	4,810	465	5,275	1,723	1,728	1,492	1,499	1,080	1,102	3,298	255
1969		9,114	4,558	601	5,159	1,903	2,052	1,601	1,741	1,128	1,177	3,249	218
1970		9,836	4,539	908	5,447	2,134	2,255	1,453	1,890	1,355	1,567	3,274	297
1971		11,119	5,215	862	6,077	2,454	2,588	1,621	2,024	1,735	1,554	3,733	452
1972		12,841	5,837	1,110	6,947	2,934	2,960	1,613	2,280	2,127	1,479	4,831	511
1973		17,425	6,237	2,512	8,749	4,194	4,482	1,695	3,333	2,877	1,716	6,960	844
1974		21,669	5,038	4.827	9,865	5,288	6,516	1,538	4,357	4,456	2 311	7,495	1,512
1969	*1*	2,203	1,097	146	1,243	455	505	404	402	265	297	784	51
	2	2,303	1,164	148	1,312	480	511	378	440	277	286	878	44
	3	2,300	1,180	135	1,315	477	508	382	447	296	274	856	45
	4	2,308	1,117	172	1,289	491	528	437	452	290	320	731	78
1970	*1*	2,368	1,040	283	1,323	504	541	322	455	307	408	827	49
	2	2,433	1,126	207	1,333	528	572	402	468	340	408	742	73
	3	2,438	1,154	185	1,339	540	559	356	475	355	380	791	81
	4	2,597	1,219	233	1,452	562	583	373	492	353	371	914	94
1971	*1*	2,673	1,200	275	1,475	578	620	387	501	396	276	1,000	113
	2	2.801	1,208	331	1,539	604	658	407	505	441	533	806	109
	3	2,809	1,362	161	1,523	631	655	415	506	439	342	972	135
	4	2,836	1,445	95	1,540	641	655	412	512	459	403	955	95
1972	*1*	2,906	1,341	197	1,538	667	701	438	507	495	374	997	95
	2	3,107	1,471	239	1,710	704	693	477	537	499	440	1,039	115
	3	3,291	1,467	314	1,781	766	744	403	588	545	308	1,284	163
	4	3,537	1,558	360	1,918	797	822	295	648	588	357	1,511	138
1973	*1*	4,028	1,784	379	2,163	927	938	534	712	643	338	1,613	188
	2	4,083	1,569	556	2,125	982	976	513	774	646	360	1,624	166
	3	4,409	1,460	755	2,215	1,075	1,119	356	862	711	461	1,804	215
	4	4,905	1,424	822	2,246	1,210	1,449	292	985	877	557	1,919	275
1974	*1*	5,457	804	1,754	2,558	1,278	1,621	414	1,025	1,121	525	2,006	366
	2	5,456	1,155	1,311	2,466	1,318	1,672	366	1,076	1,183	575	1,902	354
	3	5,426	1,664	844	2,508	1,326	1,592	414	1,122	1,057	660	1,785	388
	4	5,330	1,415	918	2,333	1,366	1,631	344	1,134	1,095	551	1,802	404
		Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year											
1973	*1*	*+38·6*	*+33·0*	*+ 92·4*	*+40·6*	*+39·0*	*+33·8*	*+21·9*	*+40·4*	*+29·9*	*− 9·6*	*+61·8*	*+ 97·9*
	2	*+31·4*	*+ 6·7*	*+132·6*	*+24·3*	*+39·5*	*+40·8*	..	..	*+29·5*	..	*+56·3*	*+ 44·3*
	3	*+34·0*	*− 0·5*	*+140·4*	*+24·4*	*+40·3*	*+50·4*	..	..	*+30·5*	..	*+40·5*	*+ 31·9*
	4	*+38·7*	*− 8·6*	*+128·3*	*+17·1*	*+51·8*	*+76·3*	..	..	*+49·1*	..	*+27·0*	*+ 99·3*
1974	*1*	*+35·5*	*−54·9*	*+362·8*	*+18·3*	*+37·9*	*+72·8*	..	..	*+74·3*	..	*+24·4*	*+ 94·7*
	2	*+33·6*	*−26·4*	*+135·8*	*+16·0*	*+34·2*	*+71·3*	*−28·7*	*+39·0*	*+83·1*	*+59·7*	*+17·1*	*+113·3*
	3	*+23·1*	*+14·0*	*+ 11·8*	*+13·2*	*+23·3*	*+42·3*	*+16·3*	*+30·2*	*+48·7*	*+43·2*	*− 1·1*	*+ 80·5*
	4	*+ 8·7*	*− 0·6*	*+ 11·7*	*+ 3·9*	*+12·9*	*+12·6*	*+17·8*	*+15·1*	*+24·9*	*− 1·1*	*− 6·1*	*+ 46·9*

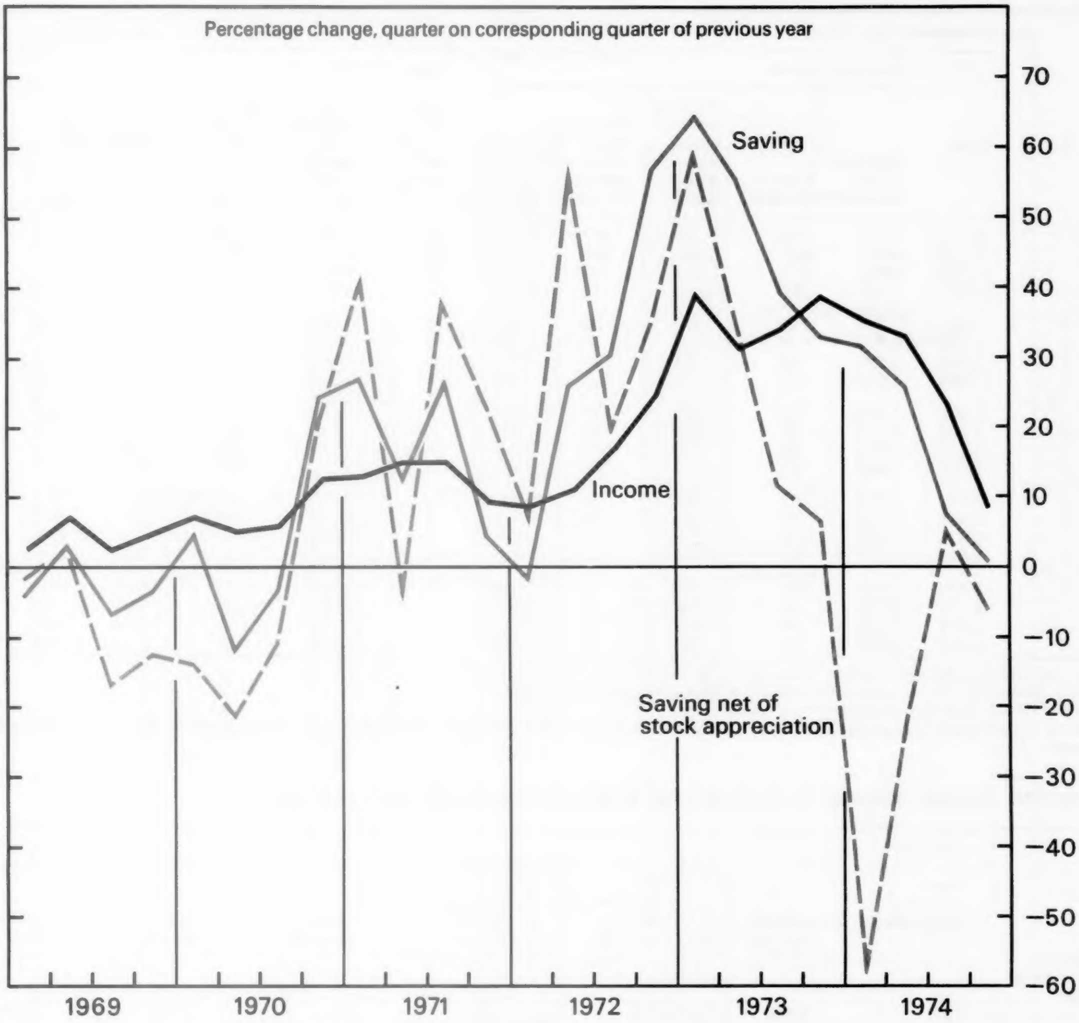
---

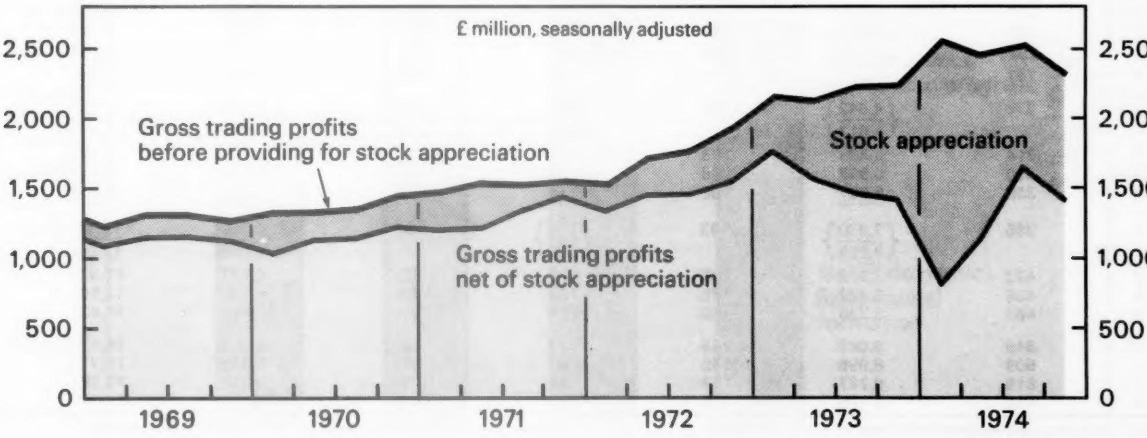
[1] Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.

[2] With the introduction of the imputation system of corporation tax from 6 April 1973 payments of dividends, previously shown gross of income tax, appear as actual payments, while the advance corporation tax in respect of those dividends is included in United Kingdom taxes on income.

[3] Payments of corporation tax (including advance corporation tax from 6 April 1973) *less* increases in balance of deductions of income tax, from interest payments and from wages and salaries under PAYE, over payments to the Inland Revenue. Up to 5 April 1973 the balance of deductions of income tax from dividends over payments to the Inland Revenue is also deducted. In the fourth quarter of 1974 the amount of advance corporation tax included was £181 million, as well as £92 million of ACT addition.

[4] Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and additions to reserves.


Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
−30
−40
−50
−60
Saving
Income
Saving net of stock appreciation
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974


£ million, seasonally adjusted
2,500
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
0
Gross trading profits before providing for stock appreciation
Stock appreciation
Gross trading profits net of stock appreciation
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974

Sources and uses of capital funds of industrial and commercial companies

£ million

	Sources of funds							Uses of funds					
											Acquisition of financial assets		
	Total	Undistributed income[1]	Capital transfers	Bank borrowing[2], loans and mortgages	UK capital issues by listed companies (net)	Overseas[3]		Taxes on capital and capital transfers	Gross domestic fixed capital formation	Increase in value of stocks and work in progress	Liquid assets[4]	Other	Unidentified items (residual)
1971	6,718	3,733	595	1,018	367	1,005		39	3,468	778	1,148	933	352
1972	9,920	4,831	409	3,149	606	925		29	3,818	899	2,339	1,841	994
1973	14,336	6,960	373	5,317	149	1,537		26	4,831	3,014	2,664	3,035	766
1974	14,044	7,495	364	4,411	− 19	1,793		31	5,942	5,493	46	2,996†	− 464†
1971 *1*	1,503	340	196	570	73	324		22	794	274	− 137	− 48	598
2	1,630	1,056	145	120	77	232		5	867	274	292	327	− 135
3	1,630	1,095	142	55	91	247		6	878	125	329	− 10	302
4	1,955	1,242	112	273	126	202		6	929	105	664	664	− 413
1972 *1*	1,920	465	126	988	126	215		18	858	124	− 123	402	641
2	2,488	1,154	99	908	186	141		3	934	165	754	674	− 42
3	2,214	1,372	90	289	165	298		4	919	263	692	356	− 20
4	3,298	1,840	94	964	129	271		4	1,107	347	1,016	409	415
1973 *1*	2,873	1,231	102	1,201	32	307		15	1,087	560	223	698	290
2	2,956	1,687	81	696	78	414		4	1,119	593	375	551	314
3	3,578	1,832	108	1,328	17	293		4	1,208	839	1,247	397	− 117
4	4,929	2,210	82	2,092	22	523		3	1,417	1,022	819	1,389	279
1974 *1*	3,945	1,665	104	1,481	− 9	704		16	1,280	1,437	− 380	649	943
2	3,708	2,081	83	1,194	− 14	364		3	1,407	1,695	217	136†	250†
3	3,244	1,698	88	969	13	476		6	1,524	1,340	186	751	− 563
4	3,147	2,051	89	767	− 9	249		6	1,731	1,021	23	1,460	−1,094

[1] Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and additions to reserves.

[2] After addition of 40 per cent of the excess of debit over credit transit items.

[3] Other than investments included in UK capital issues.

[4] Bank deposits are included after subtraction of 60 per cent of the excess of debit over credit transfer items; includes tax deposit accounts from 2nd quarter 1973.

Selected liquid assets of industrial and commercial companies

£ million

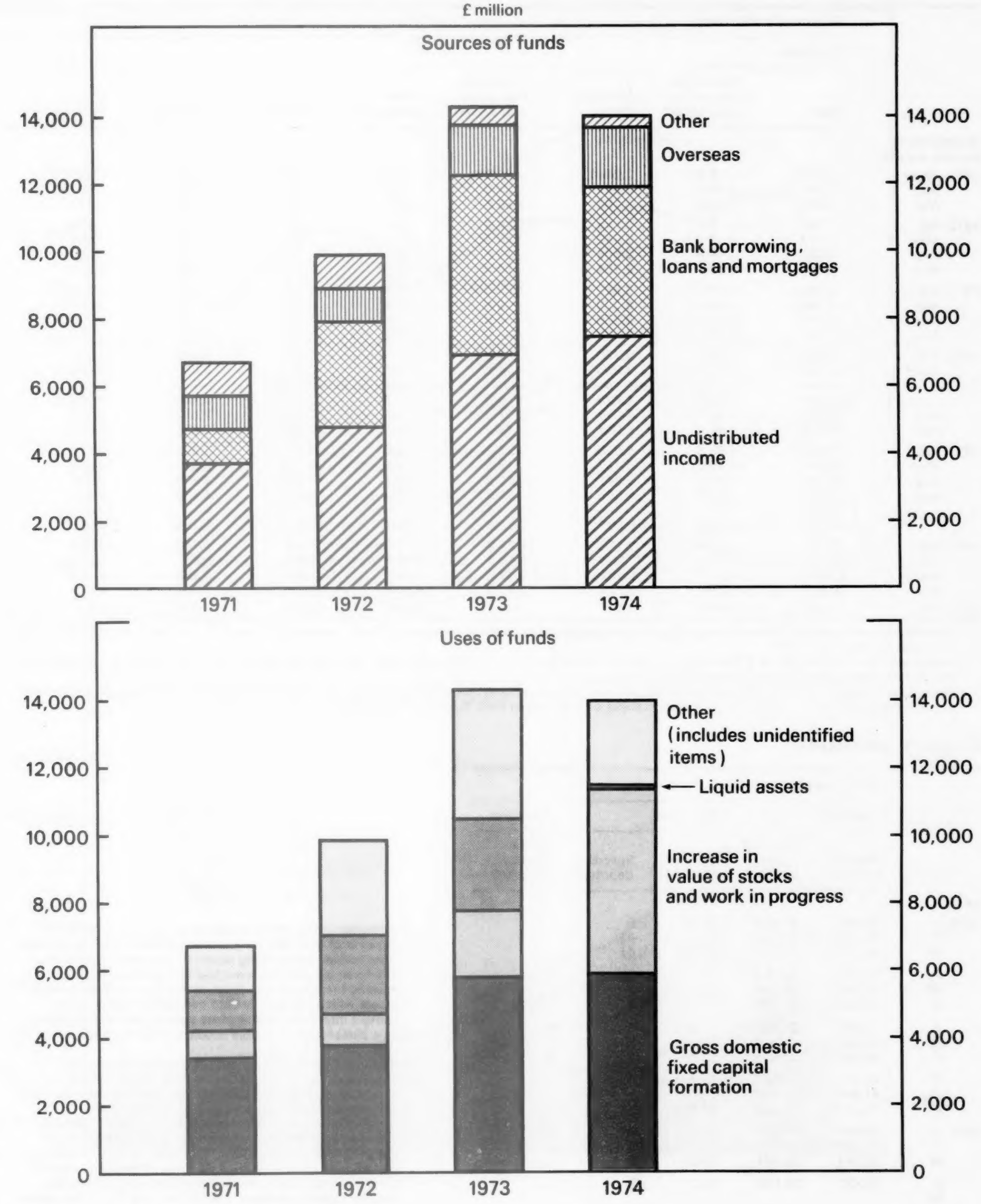
Amounts outstanding at end:	Local authority temporary debt	Deposits with banking sector[1],[2]	Deposits with building societies	Deposits with finance houses	Other identified[3]	Total identified	Bank advances[4]
1970 *4*	220	3,642	71	316	214	4,463	5,906
1971 *1*	217	3,716	71	279	180	4,463	6,212
2	225	3,801	85	289	184	4,584	6,355
3	258	4,048	105	320	204	4,935	6,167
4	257	4,541	140	294	258	5,490	6,431
1972 *1*	276	4,642 4,817	168	256 101	178 173	5,520 5,535	7,235 7,606
2	314	5,333	188	113	157	6,105	8,688
3	350	5,993	188	122	157	6,810	8,960
4	359	6,897	188	136	157	7,737	9,730
1973 *1*	395	7,230 7,225	183	164 162	88	8,060 8,053	10,551 10,649
2	472	7,202	200	166	87	8,127	11,370
3	488	8,487	175	186	85	9,421	12,561
4	483	9,230	160	169	85	10,127	14,421
1974 *1*	519	9,049	149	133	55	9,905	15,423
2	509	8,995	149	140	55	9,848	16,772
3	518	9,287	149	104	175	10,233	17,387
4	484	9,179	149	97	100	10,009	18,026

[1] The breaks in series result from further information regarding holdings by sector and changes to the banking and finance houses sectors.

[2] From 2nd quarter 1973 includes identified holdings of dollar certificates of deposit.

[3] Treasury bills, tax reserve certificates and tax deposit accounts.

[4] Including refinanceable export and shipbuilding credits with effect from mid-May 1972.


£ million
Sources of funds
14,000
12,000
10,000
8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
0
1971
1972
1973
1974
Other
Overseas
Bank borrowing, loans and mortgages
Undistributed income
Uses of funds
Other (includes unidentified items)
Liquid assets
Increase in value of stocks and work in progress
Gross domestic fixed capital formation

Bank advances to United Kingdom residents by banks in Great Britain[1]

Seasonally adjusted

£ million

Outstanding at mid-month		Total	Percentage change on year earlier[3]	Manufacturing	Percentage change on year earlier[3]	Other production	Financial	Services	Personal
1969	*May*	7,619†	+ 8·9†	2,864†	+20·0†	979†	957†	1,880†	939
	Aug	7,747	+12·0	2,981	+24·0	986	968	1,910	902†
	Nov	7,659	+ 8·0	3,102	+25·6	994	931	1,758	874
1970	*Feb*	7,786	+ 5·3	3,145	+16·9	998	950	1,815	878
	May	8,172	+ 7·3	3,442	+20·2	1,041	973	1,785	931
	Aug	8,491	+ 9·6	3,596	+20·6	1,081	986	1,850	978
	Nov	8,664	+13·1	3,704	+19·4	1,107	1,015	1,835	1,003
1971	*Feb*	9,108	+17·0	3,892	+23·8	1,109	1,114	1,956	1,037
	May	9,344	+14·3	3,772	+ 9·6	1,145	1,281	2,039	1,107
	Aug	9,527	+12·2	3,726	+ 3·6	1,195	1,317	2,086	1,203
	Nov	10,173	+17·4	3,705	—	1,282	1,547	2,241	1,398
1972	*Feb*	10,855	+19·2	3,730	− 4·2	1,316	1,817	2,361	1,631
	May[2]	12,383	+32·5	3,930	+ 4·2	1,467	2,411	2,597	1,978
		13,278	+32·5	4,622	+ 4·2	1,577	2,455	2,646	1,978
	Aug	14,841	+46·2	4,915	+11·3	1,717	2,986	2,881	2,342
	Nov	16,010	+48·4	5,014	+14·6	1,880	3,346	3,151	2,619
1973	*Feb*	17,929	+56·8	5,555	+28·3	2,024	3,847	3,609	2,894
	May	18,324	+38·0	5,462	+18·2	2,144	4,112	3,510	3,096
	Aug	20,942	+41·1	5,941	+20·9	2,385	4,766	4,463	3,387
	Nov[1]	22,832	+42·6	6,566	+31·0	2,526	5,400	4,879	3,461
		24,829	+42·6	6,681	+31·0	2,900	5,965	5,218	4,065
1974	*Feb*	26,645	+37·4	7,183	+27·2	3,157	6,600	5,740	3,965
	May	28,041	+42·0	7,864	+41·9	3,394	6,608	6,261	3,914
	Aug[4]	29,674	+32·1	8,772	+45·7	3,582	6,951	6,394	3,975
	Nov	30,907	+24·5	9,374	+40·3	3,560	6,944	7,004	4,025
1975	*Feb*	31,419	+17·9	9,675	+34·7	3,556	6,870	7,324	3,994

[1] Advances made by the six finance houses recognised or confirmed as banks in January 1972 and January 1973 are only included from the second set of figures for November 1973.

[2] Before and after the transfer of £734 million of certain export and shipbuilding credits from Sterling bills discounted to Advances to UK residents, and certain other upward revisions totalling £178 million.

[3] Percentage change on year earlier is shown after deducting the amounts in footnotes [1] and [2] from the three subsequent quarters following May 1972 and November 1973.

[4] After transfer of £95 million from 'financial' to 'personal'.

Eligible liabilities[1]

Unadjusted

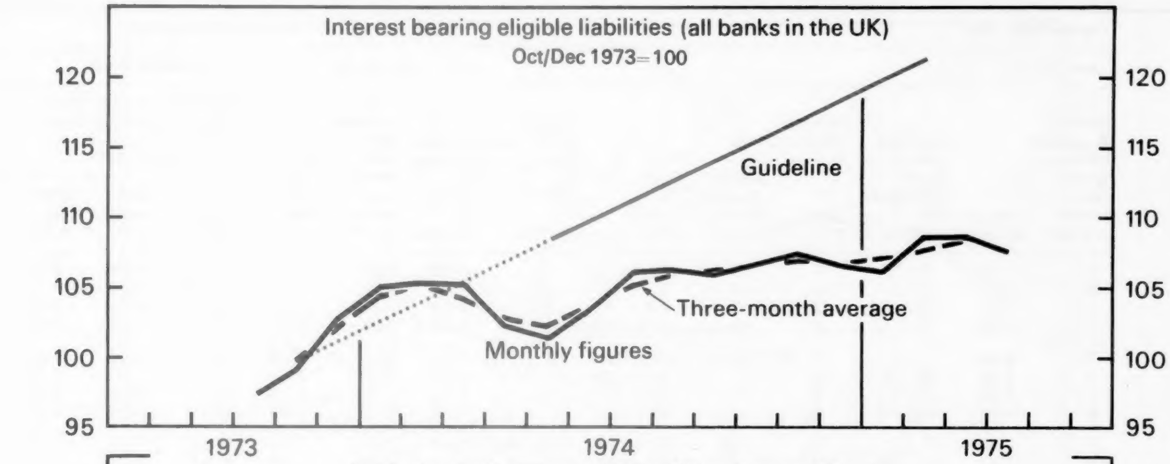
		£ million		Per cent		£ million
At mid-month		Eligible liabilities	*of which:* Interest bearing[2]	Reserve ratio	Special deposits[3]	Supplementary deposits[4]
1974	*J*	30,462	21,660	13·9	5	. .
	F	30,138	21,704	14·1	4½	. .
	M	30,145	21,673	13·8	4½	. .
	A	29,930	21,013	13·8	3½	. .
	M	29,628	20,881	13·6	3	. .
	J	30,038	21,288	13·5	3	. .
	J	30,837	21,831	13·4	3	6
	A	30,856	21,844	13·6	3	1
	S	30,752	21,808	13·6	3	2
	O	31,219	21,983	13·4	3	1
	N	31,454	22,110	13·6	3	2
	D	31,527	21,922	13·6	3	1
1975	*J*	31,603	21,851	13·8	3	2
	F	31,857	22,342	13·5	3	—
	M	32,054	22,341	13·8	3	. .
	A	32,322	22,135	13·7	3	. .
	M					
	J					

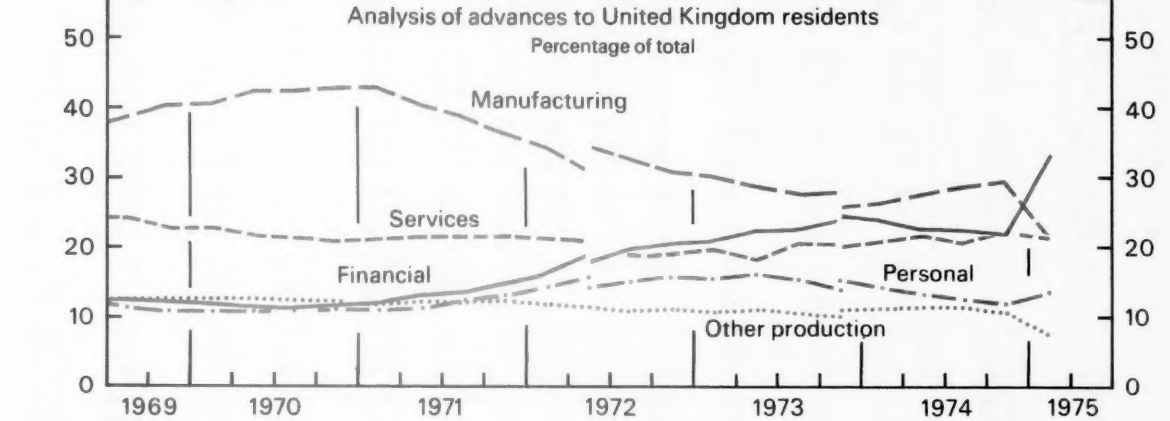
[1] All banks in the UK have agreed to maintain at least 12½ per cent of their eligible liabilities (broadly, sterling deposits from outside the banking sector of two years or less *plus* any foreign currencies switched into sterling) in certain specified reserve assets (cash at the Bank of England and assets which the Bank would normally be prepared to convert into cash) and to place special deposits expressed as a percentage of eligible liabilities with the Bank when requested.

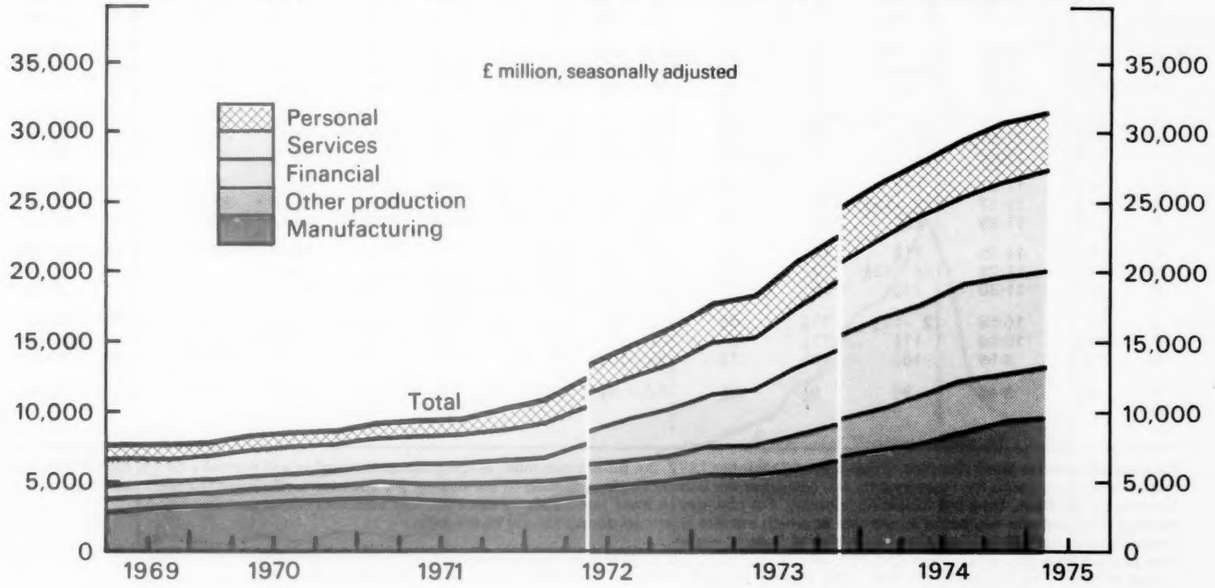
[2] Excluding banks in Northern Ireland. The average for October to December 1973 (the base period for the supplementary deposit scheme) was £20,588 million.

[3] Not yet applicable to banks in Northern Ireland.

[4] Supplementary deposits were paid by banks and deposit-taking finance houses, according to growth in excess of the guideline, at rates (from November 1974) of 5 per cent (up to 3 per cent excess) 25 per cent (over 3 and up to 5 per cent) and 50 per cent (above 5 per cent) of interest-bearing eligible liabilities. On 28 February 1975 the supplementary deposit scheme was suspended for the time being.


Interest bearing eligible liabilities (all banks in the UK)
Oct/Dec 1973=100
Guideline
Three-month average
Monthly figures
120
115
110
105
100
95
1973
1974
1975


Analysis of advances to United Kingdom residents
Percentage of total
Manufacturing
Services
Financial
Personal
Other production
50
40
30
20
10
0
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975


£ million, seasonally adjusted
Personal
Services
Financial
Other production
Manufacturing
Total
35,000
30,000
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
0
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975

Interest rates, security prices and yields

		Percentage rate												
		Last Friday							Last working day		Average of working days			
		Bank of England's minimum lending rate to the market[1]	Treasury bill yield[2]	Deposits with local authorities (3 months)[3]	London clearing banks		Inter-bank (3 month rate)[5]	Sterling certificates of deposit (3 months)	Interest on US$ deposits in London (3 months)[6]	Building Societies Association recommended rate on shares[7]	British government securities 2½% Consols yield	*Financial Times* index of industrial ordinary shares		
												1 July 1935=100		
					Base rate	Deposit account: 7 days' notice[4]						Price index	Dividend yield	Earnings yield[8]
1964		7	6·74	7⅝–7¾	7	5	7¾ – 7⅞	. .	4·50	3·50	6·03	346·9	4·96	7·36
1965		6	5·60	6⅜	6	4	6½ – 6⅝	. .	5·25	4·00	6·42	337·3	5·74	9·12
1966		7	6·64	7¼– 7 5/16	7	5	7 5/16– 7⅜	. .	6·56	4·25	6·80	331·9	5·98	8·52
1967		8	7·63	7¾– 7⅞	8	6	8 1/16– 8 3/16	. .	6·31	4·25	6·69	355·0	5·36	6·69
1968		7	6·89	7¾	7	5	7 13/16– 8	7⅝ – 7 15/16	7·13	4·50	7·39	463·3	4·05	4·99
1969		8	7·80	9 – 9 1/16	8	6	9⅜ – 9½	9⅛ – 9¼	10·06	5·00	8·88	419·8	4·43	5·82
1970		7	6·93	7¼	7	5	7⅛ – 7¼	7 3/16– 7 5/16	6·56	5·00	9·16	361·0	4·75	6·54
1971		5	4·46	4½– 4⅝	4½	2½	4⅝ – 4¾	4⅝ – 4¾	5·75	5·00	9·05	386·2	4·76	6·21
1972		9	8·48	8¾	7½	5¾	8⅞ – 9 1/16	8 15/16– 9 1/16	5·91	5·25	9·11	503·8	3·26	4·98
1973		13	12·82	16 –18⅛	13	9½	16 1/16–16 5/16	15¾ –16	10·19	7·50	10·85	435·6	4·12	. .
1974		11½	11·30	13¼	12	9½	12 1/12–12 13/16	12⅝ –12¾	10·06	7·50	14·95	251·2	8·23	21·47
1972	*J*	6	5·85	8⅝	6¾–7	5¼–5½	8½ – 8¾	8⅛ – 8⅝	5·66	4·75	9·35	502·7	3·23	4·92
	A	6	5·91	7⅞	6¾–7	5¼–5½	7 5/16– 7 9/16	7 7/16– 7 9/16	5·50	4·75	9·46	524·4	3·12	4·77
	S	6	6·74	7½	7	5¼–5½	7 7/16– 7⅝	7½ – 7⅝	5·94	4·75	9·58	492·4	3·32	5·09
	O	7½	7·01	7⅝	7	5¼–5½	7⅝ – 7 15/16	7⅞ – 8	6·03	5·25	9·59	481·5	3·40	5·35
	N	7½	7·06	7⅞	7	5¼–5½	8⅛ – 8¼	8⅛ – 8¼	6·00	5·25	9·58	491·6	3·33	5·36
	D	9	8·48	8¾	7½	5¾	8⅞ – 9¼	8 15/16– 9 1/16	5·91	5·25	9·71	508·4	3·21	5·17
1973	*J*	8¾	8·29	9⅞	8½	6¾	9¾ – 9⅞	9¾ – 9⅞	6·63	5·25	9·79	489·9	3·32	5·36
	F	8¾	8·23	10¾	9½	7¾	10¾ –10⅞	10¾ –10⅞	8·44	5·60	9·89	453·6	3·55	. .
	M	8½	8·10	10⅛	9½	7¾	9 13/16–10	9¾ – 9⅞	8·69	5·60	10·16	445·5	3·61	7·30
	A	8¼	7·82	9¼	9	7¼	9 3/16– 9⅜	9¼ – 9⅜	8·25	6·30	10·23	464·1	3·53	7·29
	M	7¾	7·33	9⅜	8½	6¾	9 1/16– 9½	9⅛ – 9¼	8·63	6·75	10·34	457·4	3·77	8·17
	J	7½	7·08	8⅛	8	6¼	7 15/16– 8 3/16	8 1/16– 8 3/16	9·06	6·75	10·38	464·9	3·91	8·68
	J	11½	11·20	10½ –11⅜	8	6¼	11¼ –11⅝	11⅝ –11⅞	11·47	6·75	10·84	431·2	4·35	9·66
	A	11½	11·28	13¾ –13⅞	11	9½	14⅜ –14⅝	14¼ –14 9/16	11·56	6·75	11·37	422·8	4·46	9·97
	S	11½	11·25	13⅜ –13½	11	9½	13 3/16–13½	13¼ –13 7/16	10·47	6·75	11·60	418·0	4·53	10·13
	O	11¼	10·96	13 –13⅛	11	9½	12 13/16–13	12 13/16–12 15/16	9·19	7·50	11·31	434·7	4·34	9·81
	N	13	12·85	15 –15¼	13	9½	15½ –15 11/16	15⅝ –15¾	10·47	7·50	11·89	401·5	4·73	10·68
	D	13	12·82	16 –16⅛	13	9½	16 1/16–16 5/16	15¾ –16	10·19	7·50	12·38	329·9	5·72	12·87
1974	*J*	12¾	12·40	16 –16⅛	13	9½	16 1/16–16 5/16	16⅛ –16⅜	8·88	7·50	12·79	324·8	5·83	13·30
	F	12½	12·18	14½–14¾	13	9½	14¼ –14 7/16	14¼ –14⅜	8·63	7·50	13·49	316·5	5·84	13·77
	M	12½	12·35	16	13	9½	15⅜ –15⅞	15⅝ –15¾	10·00	7·50	13·84	297·5	6·17	15·15
	A	12	11·82	13½–13¾	12½	9½	13 7/16–13⅝	13 9/16–13 11/16	11·69	7·50	14·61	290·0	6·40	16·33
	M	11¾	11·54	12⅞–13	12	9½	12 11/16–12⅞	12¾ –12⅞	11·88	7·50	14·11	296·6	6·67	17·21
	J	11¾	11·56	13¼–13½	12	9½	13⅛ –13½	13 7/16–13 9/16	13·50	7·50	14·73	267·5	7·49	19·35
	J	11¾	11·51	13⅜	12	9½	13⅜ –13 9/16	13 7/16–13 9/16	13·56	7·50	15·13	254·8	7·81	20·74
	A	11¾	11·57	12⅝ –12¾	12	9½	12½ –12⅝	12½ –12⅝	13·94	7·50	15·65	222·9	8·91	23·94
	S	11½	11·29	12¼	12	9½	11 13/16–12⅛	11⅞ –12	12·19	7·50	15·14	203·5	9·86	26·37
	O	11½	11·19	11¾	12	9½	11½ –11¾	11 9/16–11 11/16	10·12	7·50	15·93	199·4	10·12	27·16
	N	11½	11·29	12¾ –12⅞	12	9½	12½ –12¾	12 9/16–12 11/16	10·62	7·50	16·89	181·0	11·09	30·10
	D	11½	11·30	13¼	12	9½	12½ –12 13/16	12⅝ –12¾	10·06	7·50	17·10	160·1	12·59	34·19
1975	*J*	11	10·58	12 –12¼	11½	9½	11¾ –12	11 13/16–11 15/16	7·44	7·50	16·03	183·7	10·99	30·28
	F	10½	10·08	11½	11½	9	10¾ –11	10¾ –10⅞	7·31	7·50	14·94	262·6	7·56	21·66
	M	10	9·59	10½	10½	7½	9⅞ –10 1/16	9⅞ –10	6·97	7·50	13·92	292·6	6·80	20·35
	A	9¾	9·46	9¾	9½	6¼	9 9/16– 9⅞	9 13/16– 9 15/16	6·94	7·50	14·58	314·9	6·51	19·30
	M													
	J													

---

[1] Previously known as Bank rate. With effect from 13 October 1972, the Bank's minimum lending rate to the market will normally be ½% higher than the average rate of discount for Treasury bills established at the weekly tender, rounded to the nearest ¼% above; the rate normally becomes effective, for lending by the Bank, from the following Monday. For changes in Bank rate 1932–72 see *Financial Statistics Notes and Definitions.*

[2] Average discount rate expressed as the rate at which interest is earned during the life of the bills.

[3] For a minimim term of 3 months and thereafter at 7 days' notice.

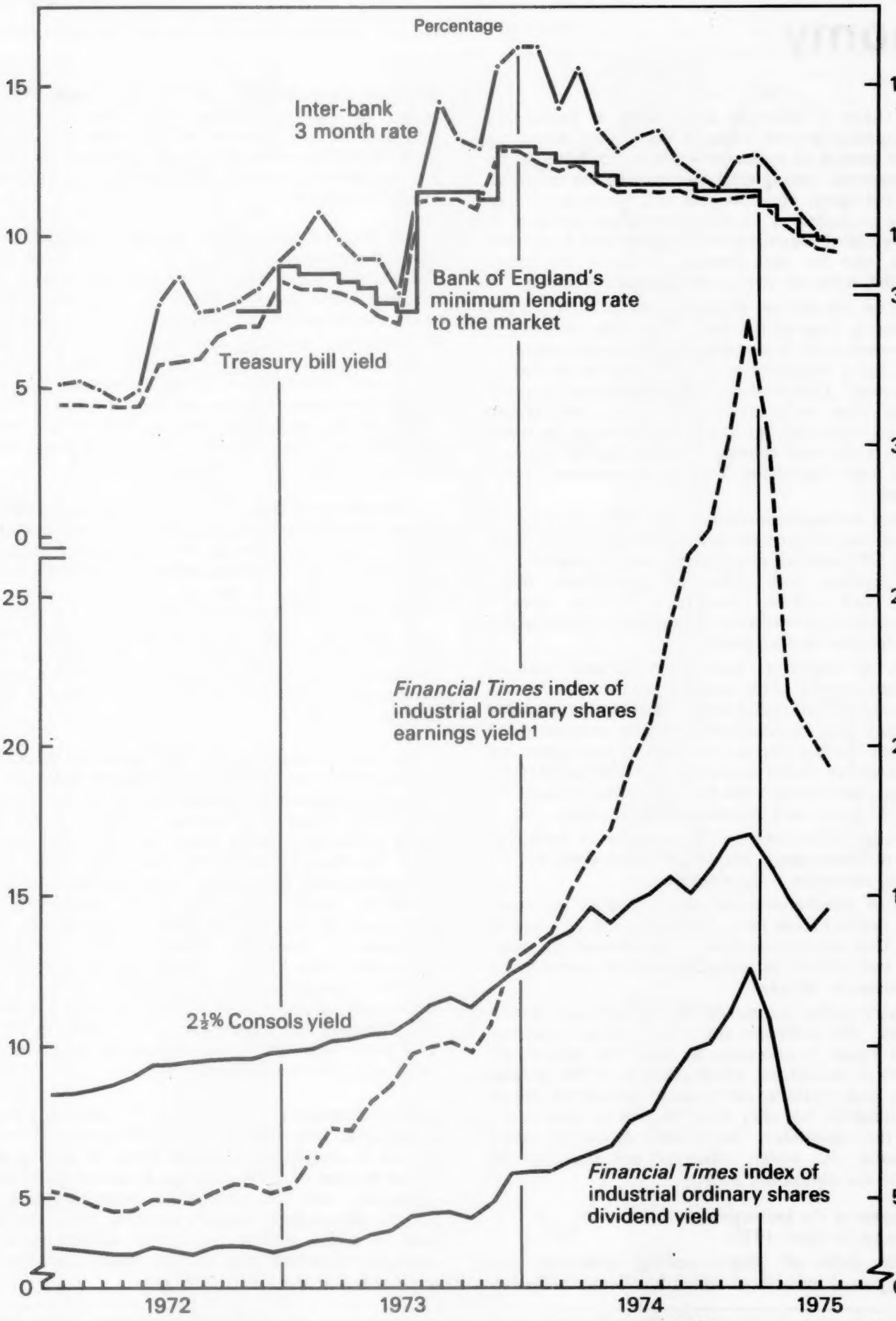
[4] Rate paid on deposits of less than £10,000, which was restricted to 9½% from September 1973 to 28 February 1975.

[5] Spread of rates over the day in the inter-bank sterling market.

[6] Middle-closing.

[7] Net of income tax where this is paid by societies at the agreed composite rate.

[8] A change in basis of calculation of the Earnings yield occurred on 26 February 1973 and is explained in *Financial Statistics Notes and Definitions.* No meaningful average for the month of February is therefore available.



---

[1] No figure available for February 1973

Cyclical indicators for the United Kingdom economy[1]

Definitions

This section shows a reference chronology of peaks and troughs representing growth cycles in the United Kingdom economy, and groups of indicator series which have in the past had a consistent timing relationship with the reference cycle. In the February, May, August and November issues graphs will be presented of 18 indicator series, arranged in four groups by timing classification, together with four composite indices, one for each timing group. In the intermediate months, only the composite indices are shown.

Growth cycles are defined as cyclical movements in the deviations from a long-term trend. Thus, the contraction phase of a growth cycle is not necessarily a contraction of the economy, but a reduction in growth rate below that of the long-term trend. The trend-eliminated series are obtained by subtracting from the original series an estimate of the long-term trend. Over the central part of the series the trend is estimated by a five-year moving average; for the 2½ years at each end a linear regression fitted to the extreme 5 years of data is used.

The historical reference chronology has been obtained by considering evidence of growth cycles in six series: the three estimates of GDP based on expenditure, output and income respectively, together with industrial production, retail sales volume and notified vacancies. Known special economic or climatic factors were discounted in judging the location of reference turning points.

The groups of indicators have been selected because historically their growth cycle turning points have tended to be in a consistent relationship to the reference chronology, and because they have an economic rationale to account for this relationship. Each group is presented in two forms: on the left hand page are shown seasonally adjusted and MCD-smoothed series, and on the right hand page the same series after trend-elimination and inversion if appropriate.

The composite indices are simple averages of indicator series after trend-elimination, amplitude adjustment, MCD-smoothing and inversion if appropriate.

The graphs of trend-eliminated series, and of the composite indices derived from them, show the last 2½ years in pecked lines. This emphasises that this portion of the series is provisional and liable to be revised due to the operation of the trend-elimination process.

The latest parts of the composite index graphs are shown as dotted lines; this indicates the areas where differing reporting lags make it necessary to base the indices on incomplete sets of indicators. These portions of the graphs are included to give whatever information is available about the latest movements, but they must be treated with more caution than the remainder. The comments on the latest movements point out which indicators are affecting the latest values of the composite indices.

Recent movements of the indicators
(data available to 24 April 1975)

The composite index of longer leading indicators has continued its upward movement which has been visible for the past three months. On the other hand, the composite index of shorter leading indicators which previously appeared to turn upwards in December 1974, is now shown with further information to have continued its decline. Both the composite coincident and lagging indicators have continued to decline.

All four of the longer leading indicators now show upward movements. Three of these were noted last month; the inverted short-term interest rate since March 1974, total housing starts and the *Financial Times* share price index since December 1974. The data on the fourth indicator, net acquisition of financial assets by industrial and commercial companies, has now been extended to the fourth quarter of 1974, with revisions to earlier estimates. This series now shows a minimum point in the second quarter of 1974. The effect of this additional data, as well as the revisions, has been to shift the turning point in the composite leading indicator series back to August 1974.

The composite index of shorter leading indicators, which in last month's issue had appeared to rise during January and February, is now shown with further information to have continued its decline, which started in the early part of 1973. This change is due to two factors. First, the series which were showing an increase, new car registrations and and the total increase in hire purchase debt, now show a fall for the latest known value. Second, the number of insolvencies for the first quarter of 1975 is now available; this shows a sizeable increase over the number for the last quarter of 1974.

As was pointed out in last month's issue, the latest movement of the composite coincident indicator is always strongly dependent on movements in the two monthly series considered, retail sales volume and the index of manufacturing production, since these have the shortest reporting lags. For this reason it may be worth while considering separately those periods for which information is available for all the chosen indicators, in this case up to the end of 1974, and the last few months for which only partial information is available. Based on full information, the composite index shows a steady decline over the last half of 1974. Using the monthly components of the composite index only, it drops very slightly between December 1974 and February 1975 and then falls sharply in March 1975. This latest fall is entirely accounted for by the reduction in retail sales volume in March 1975.

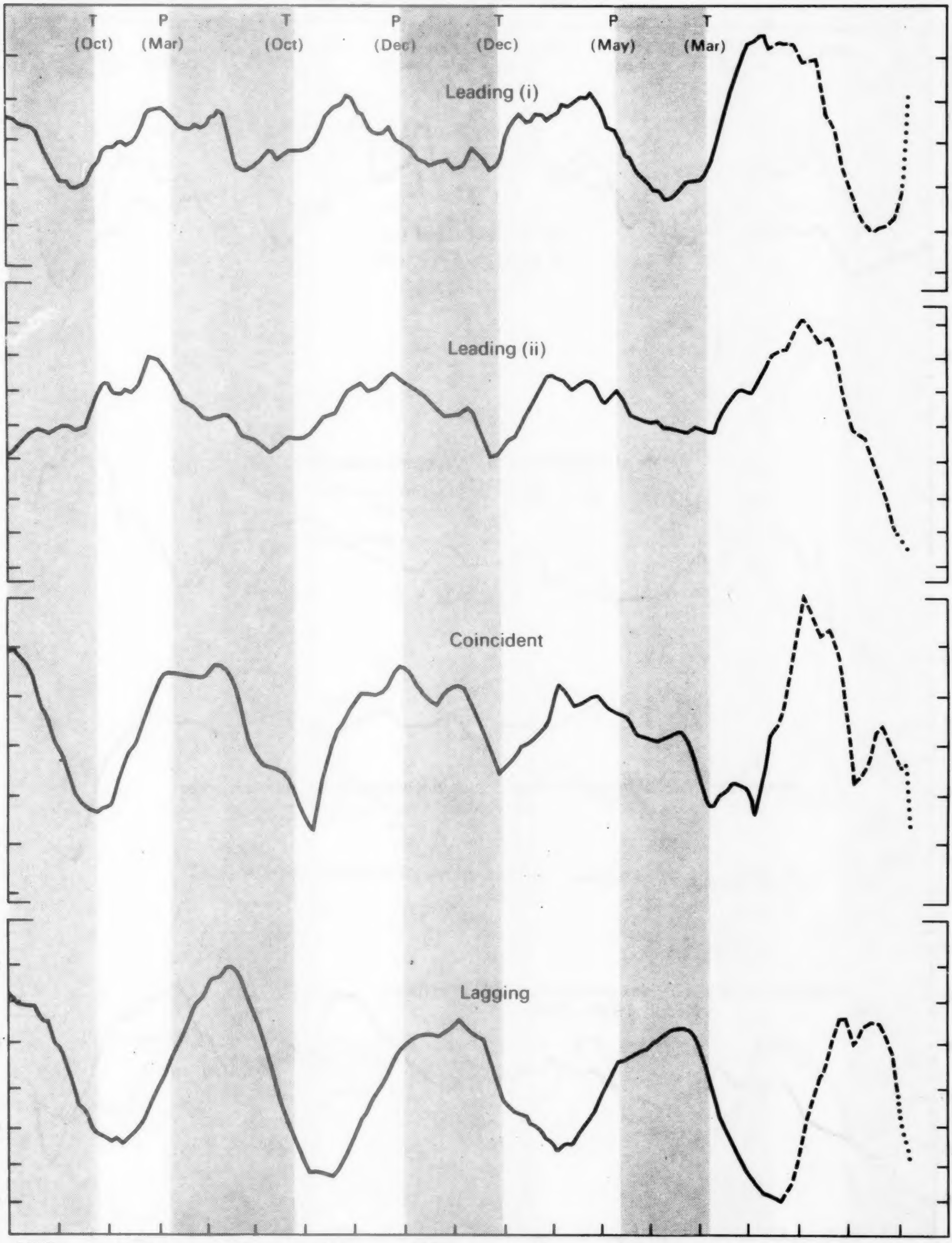
The distinction between periods for which full information is available, and periods when only partial information is known, is equally valid for the group of lagging indicators. Up to the end of 1974, data are available for all five chosen indicators, with the composite index declining steadily. For the period from January to April 1975, the composite index is based entirely on labour market series, namely unemployment and vacancies for which some interpolation was needed at the turn of the year.

---

[1] **Introduced with an article in the March 1975 issue of *Economic Trends*. A further eight pages, showing individual indicators, will be published once a quarter in the February, May, August and November issues.**

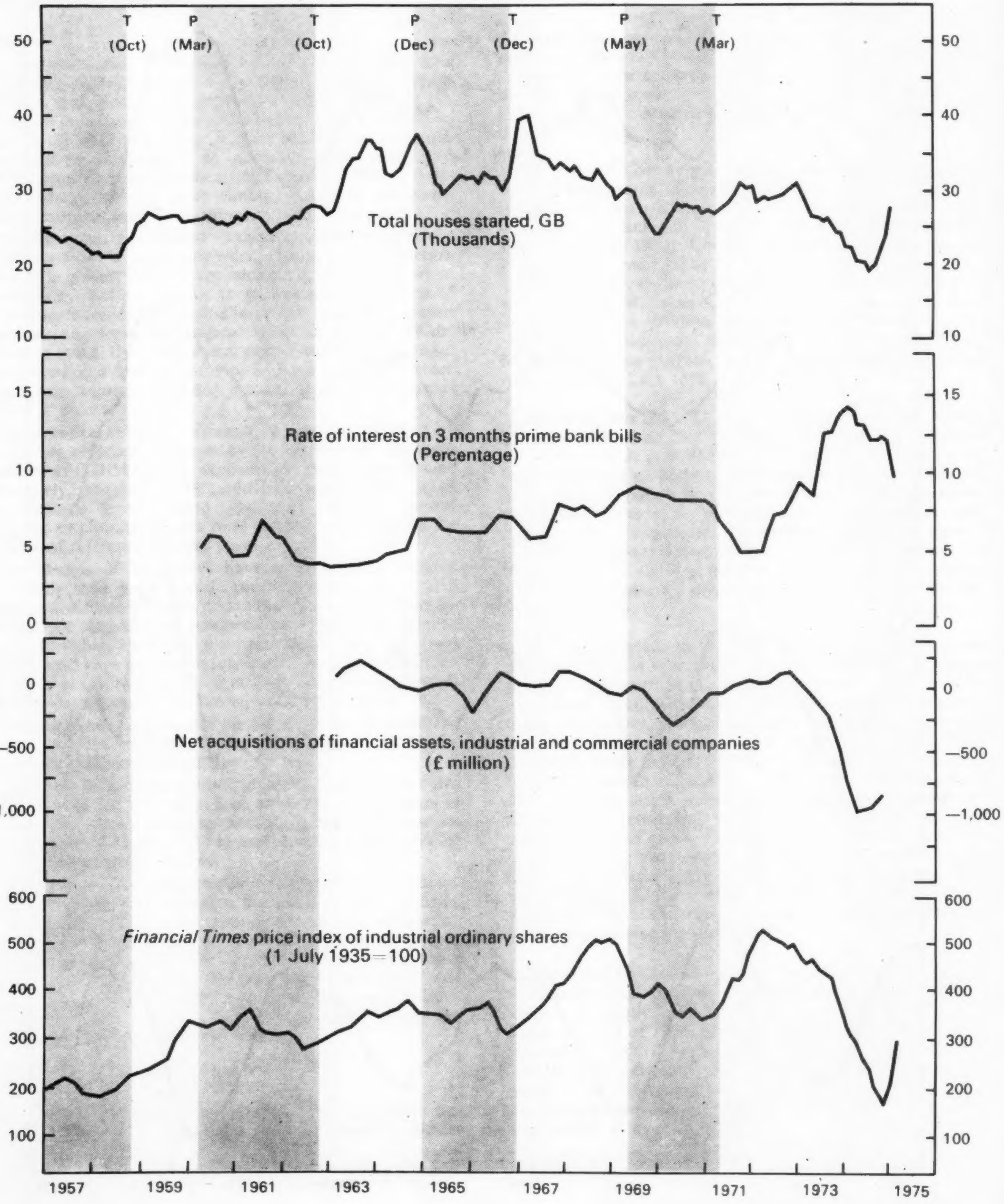
Cyclical indicators

Composite indices of indicator groups January 1970 = 100



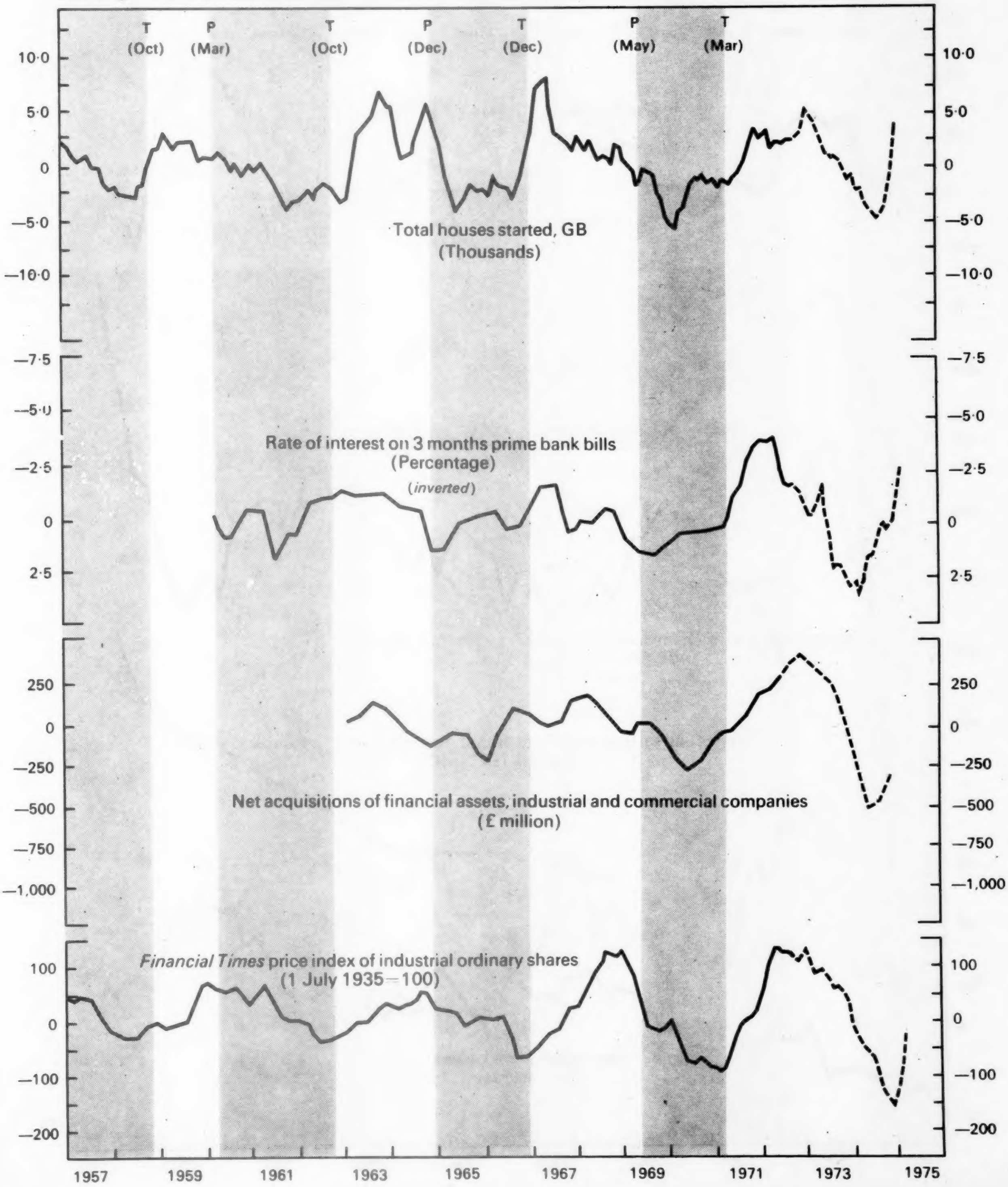
Cyclical indicators by timing classification

Leading indicators (i) Smoothed seasonally adjusted series



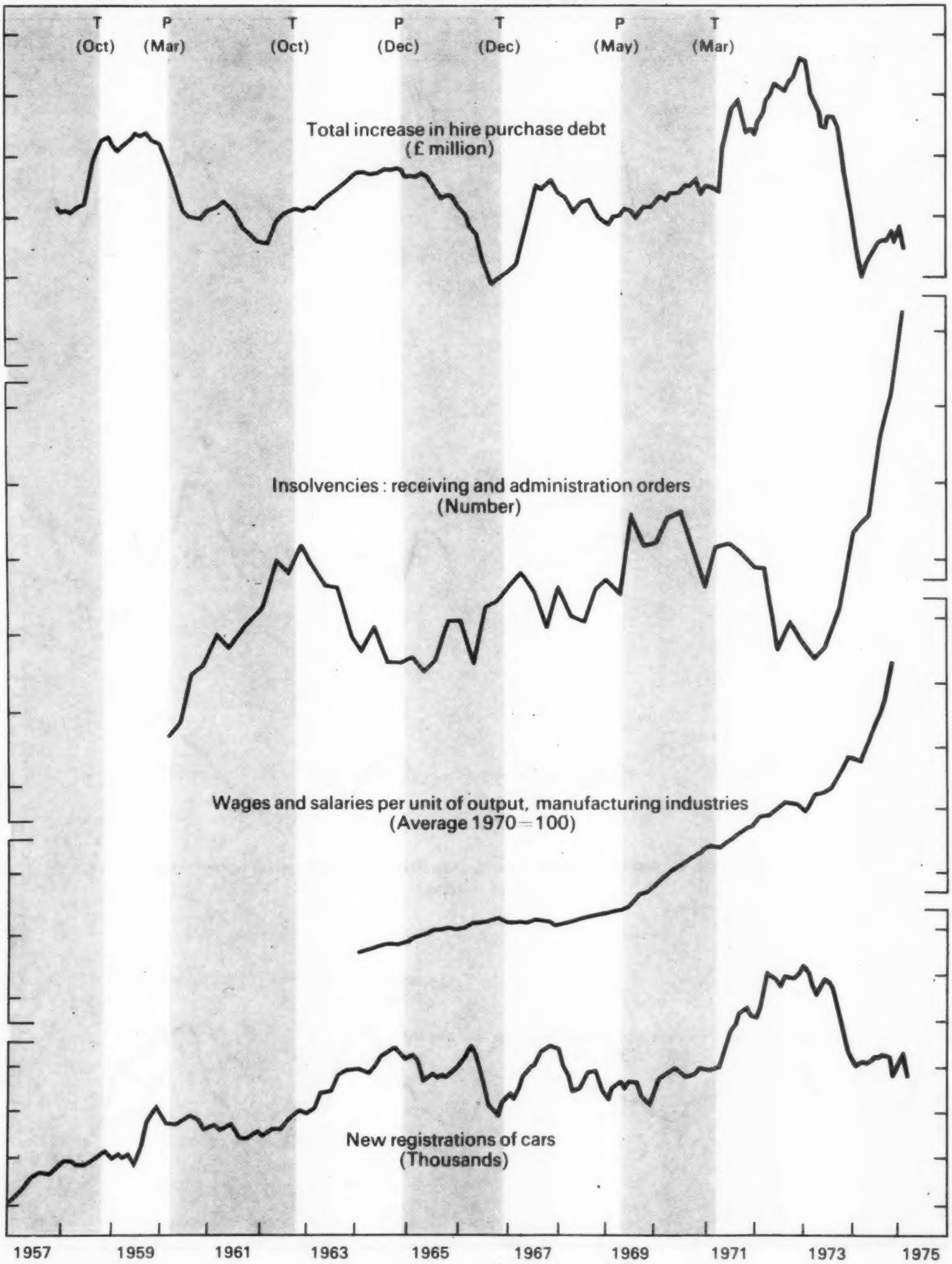
Cyclical indicators by timing classification

Leading indicators (i) Smoothed trend-eliminated series



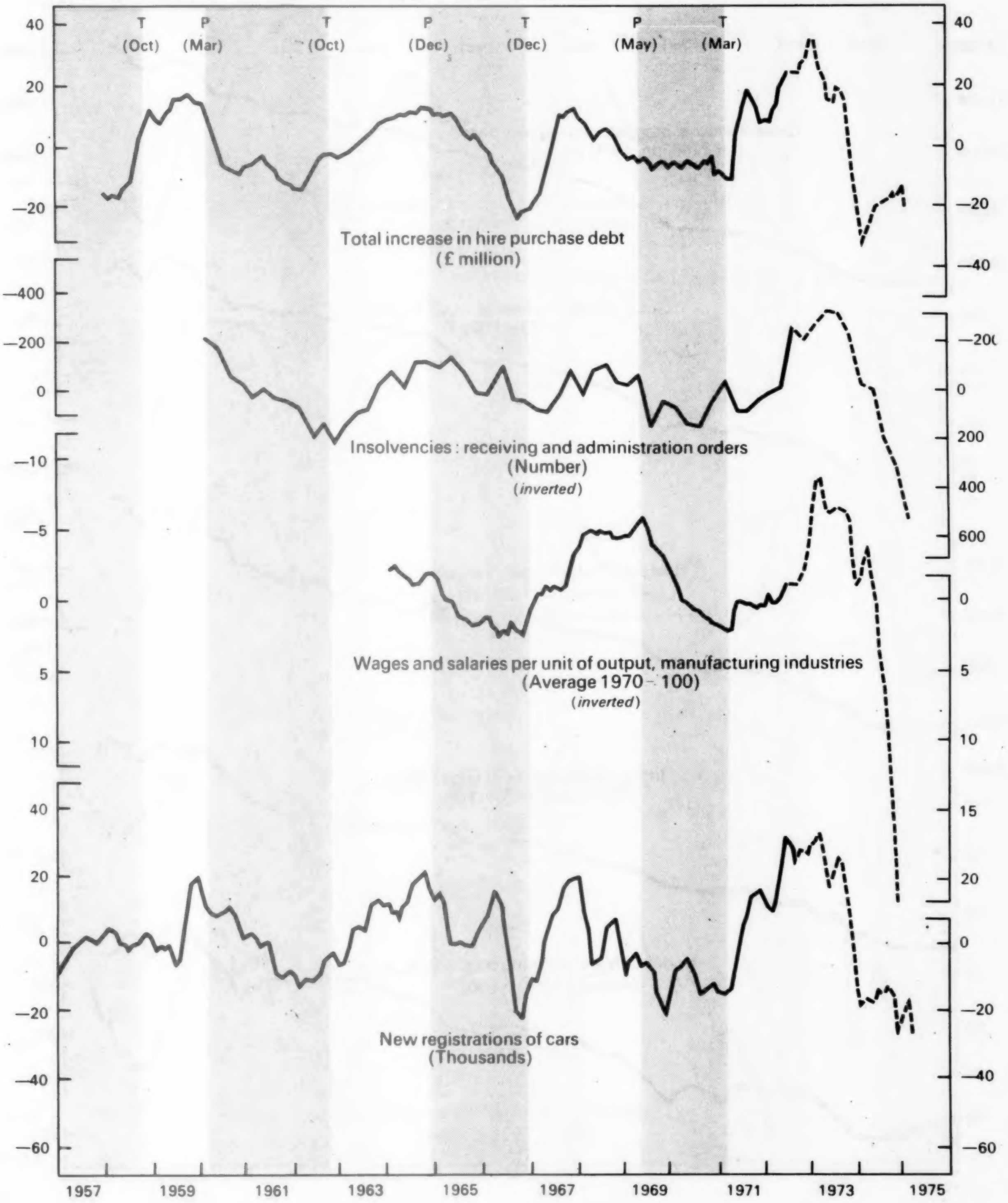
Cyclical indicators by timing classification

Leading indicators (ii) Smoothed seasonally adjusted series



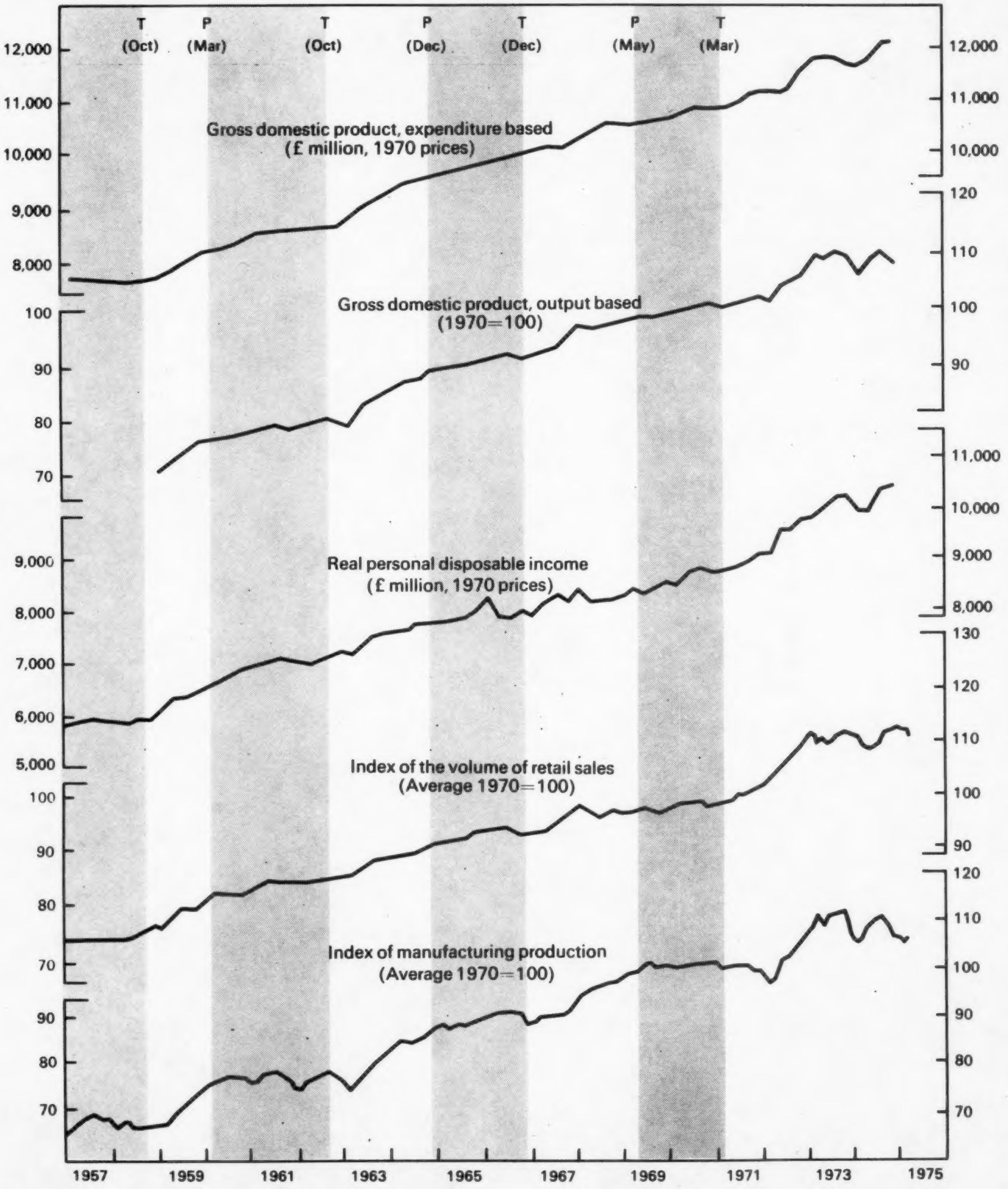
Cyclical indicators by timing classification

Leading indicators (ii) Smoothed trend-eliminated series



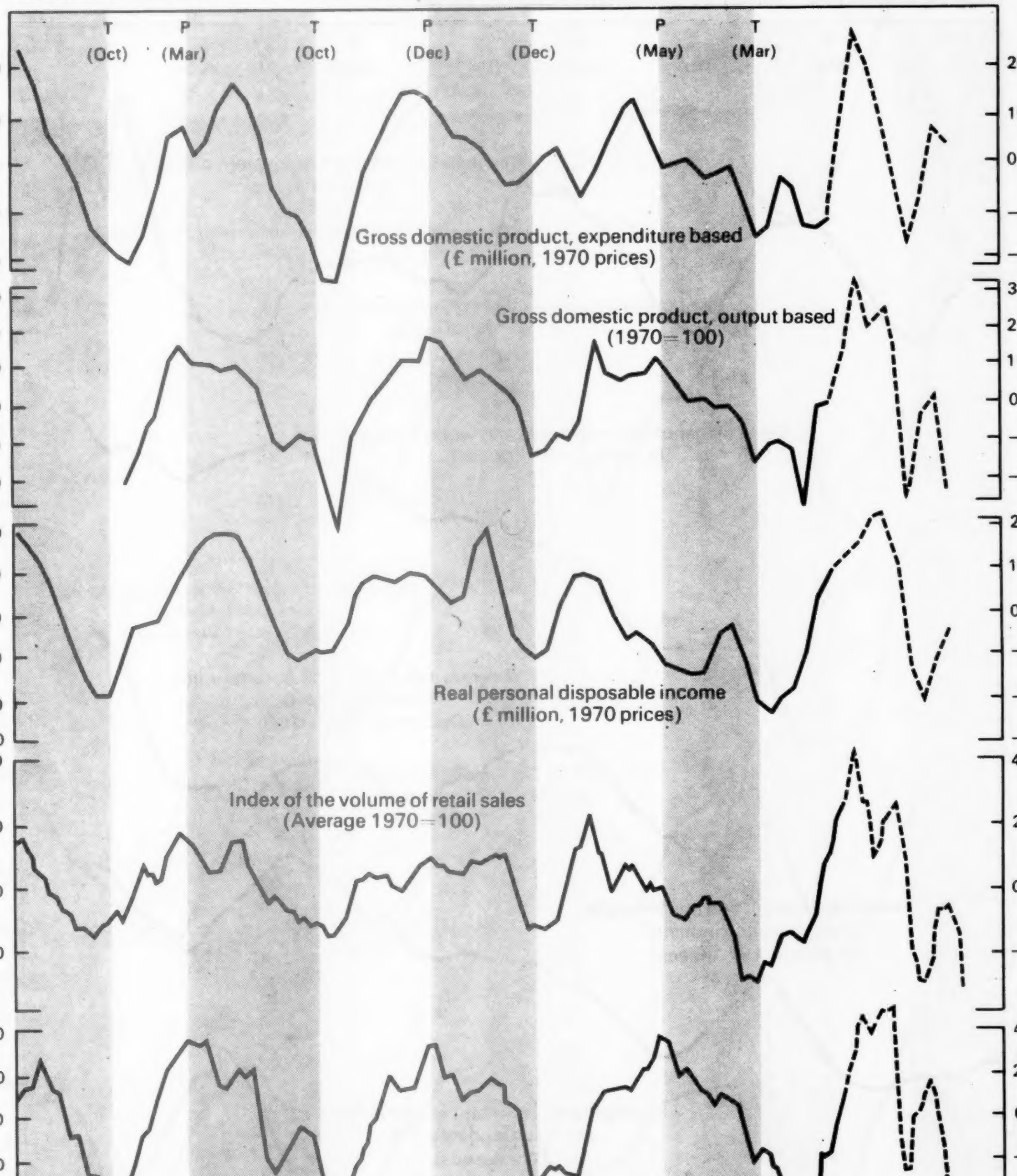
Cyclical indicators by timing classification

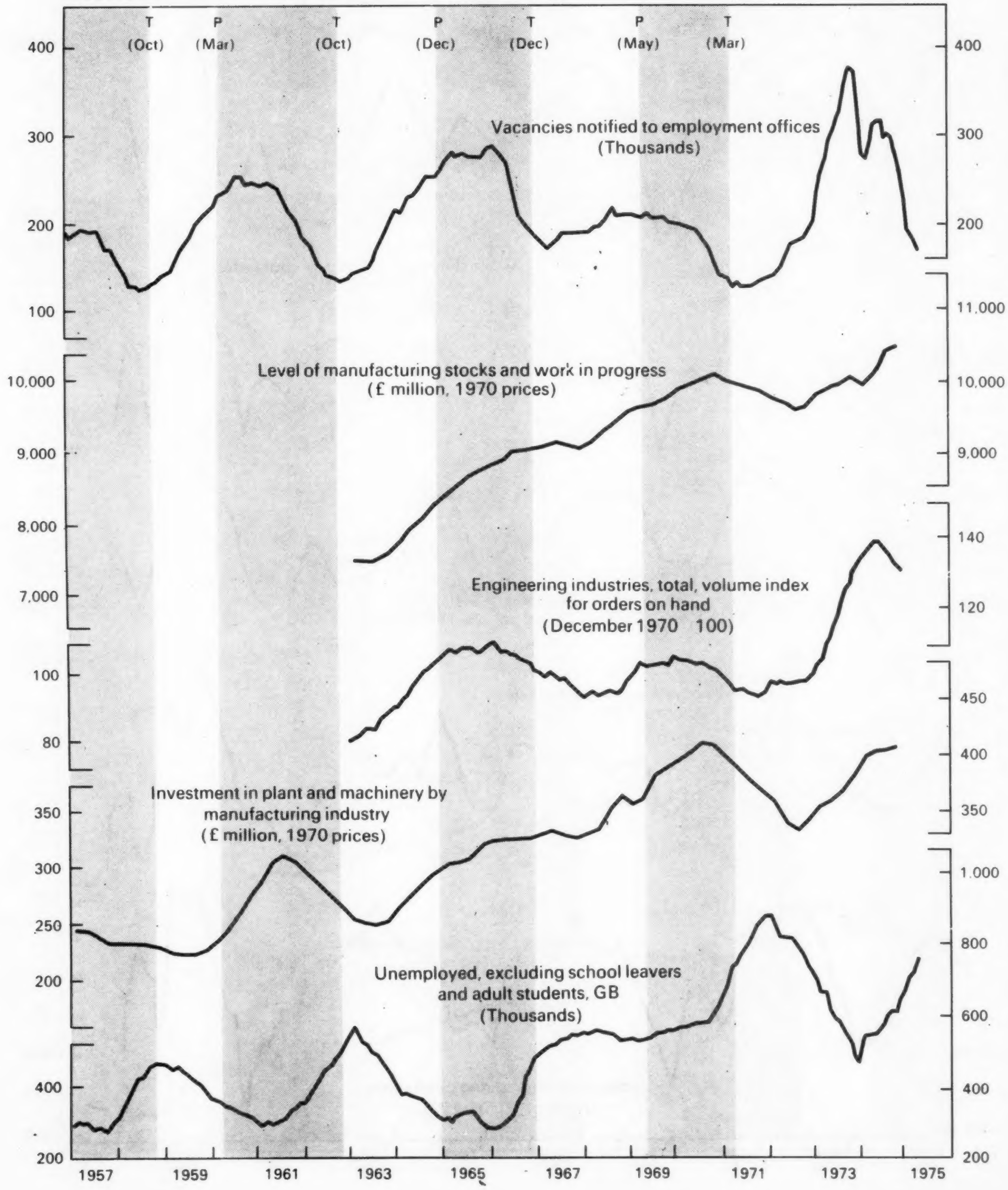
Coincident indicators Smoothed seasonally adjusted series



Cyclical indicators by timing classification

Coincident indicators Smoothed trend-eliminated series



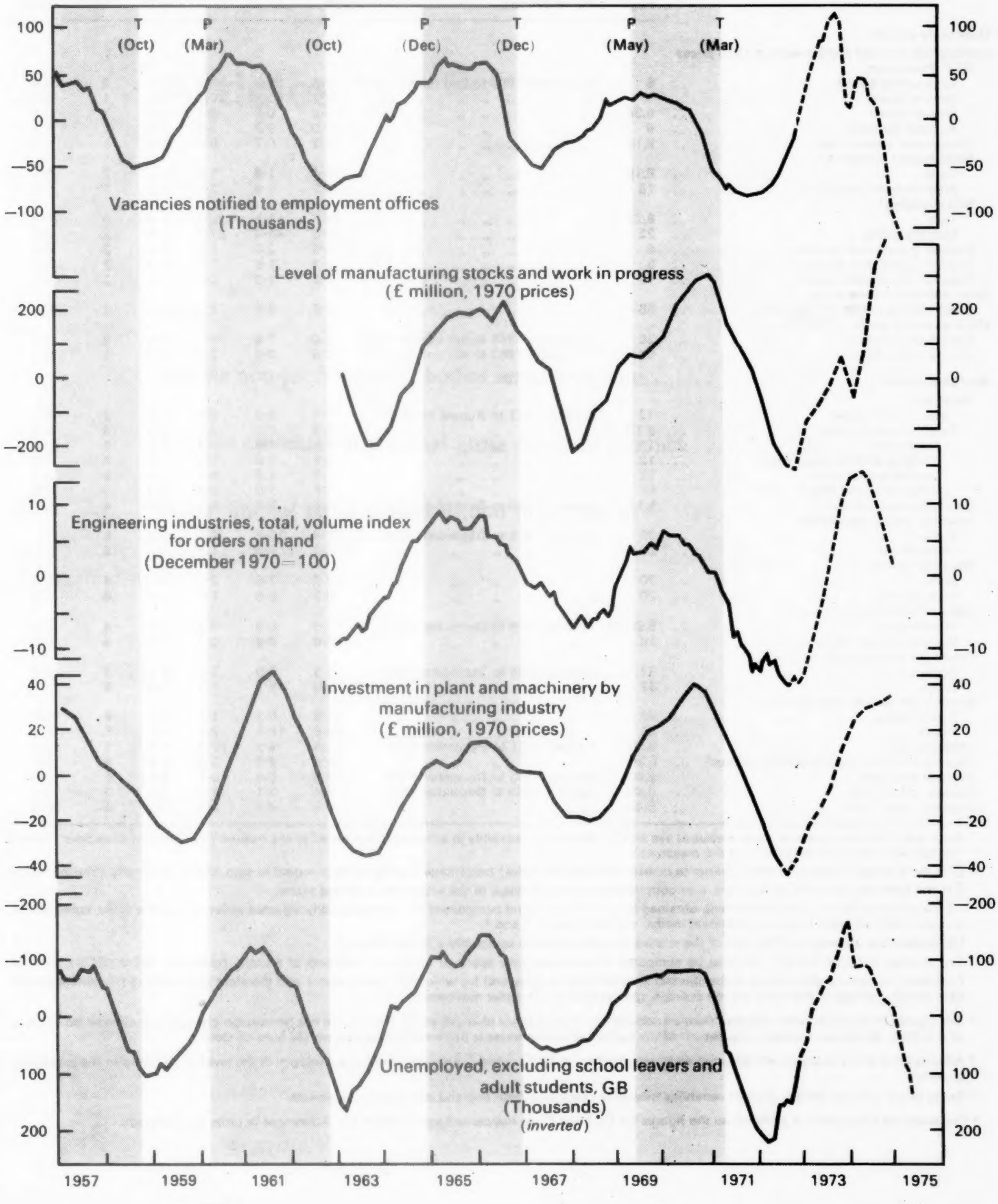


Cyclical indicators by timing classification

Lagging indicators Smoothed seasonally adjusted series

Cyclical indicators by timing classification

Lagging indicators Smoothed trend-eliminated series



Measures of variability of some major series included in Economic Trends[1]

	Page	Period covered	Average percentage changes				MCD or QCD	$\overline{I}/\overline{C}$ for MCD (or QCD) span
			$\overline{CI}$	$\overline{I}$	$\overline{C}$	$\overline{I}/\overline{C}$		
Quarterly series								
National income and components at 1970 prices								
GDP, factor cost								
Expenditure based	6	1st quarter 1963 to 2nd quarter 1973	1·3	0·9	0·8	1·1	2	0·4
Income based	6	„ „ „ „ „ „ „	1·3	0·8	0·9	0·9	1	0·9
Output based	6,28	„ „ „ „ „ „ „	0·9	0·5	0·8	0·6	1	0·6
Average estimate	6	„ „ „ „ „ „ „	1·0	0·7	0·8	0·8	1	0·8
Consumers' expenditure	8,10	„ „ „ „ „ „ „	1·2	0·7	0·8	0·9	1	0·9
Fixed capital formation								
Total	8,16	„ „ „ „ „ „ „	2·4	1·6	1·4	1·2	2	0·5
Manufacturing industry	18	„ „ „ „ „ „ „	3·1	1·9	2·1	0·9	1	0·9
Stockbuilding[2]								
Total	8,22	„ „ „ „ „ „ „	*74·9*	*68·7*	*36·1*	1·9	2	0·7
Manufacturing	22	„ „ „ „ „ „ „	*57·6*	*45·4*	*27·7*	1·6	2	0·6
Exports: goods and services	8	„ „ „ „ „ „ „	3·6	2·6	1·8	1·4	2	0·6
Imports: goods and services	8	„ „ „ „ „ „ „	2·8	1·9	1·7	1·2	2	0·5
Personal disposable income	10	„ „ „ „ „ „ „	1·5	1·0	0·9	1·1	2	0·4
Other national income series								
Gross trading profits of companies	58	„ „ „ „ „ „ „	3·9	2·6	2·5	1·0	2	0·4
Other quarterly series								
Construction output	30	1st quarter 1969 to 4th quarter 1973	2·0	1·5	1·1	1·3	2	0·7
Money stock (M_3)[3]	50	1st quarter 1963 to 4th quarter 1973	2·9	0·5	2·4	0·2	1	0·2
Monthly series								
Retail sales								
Total: current prices	12	January 1961 to August 1974	1·1	0·8	0·6	1·3	2	0·7
Total: constant prices	5,12	„ „ „ „ „	0·9	0·9	0·3	3·4	4	0·9
Food shops	12	„ „ „ „ „	0·6	0·6	0·2	3·8	5	0·9
Clothing and footwear shops	12	„ „ „ „ „	2·1	2·0	0·3	6·0	6	1·0
Durable goods shops	12	„ „ „ „ „	1·7	1·5	0·7	2·3	3	0·8
Other non-food shops	12	„ „ „ „ „	1·1	1·0	0·4	2·6	3	0·9
Cars: new registrations	5,12	January 1960 to December 1973	6·0	5·4	2·1	2·5	4	0·7
Housing: public authorities[4]								
Starts	20	January 1956 to December 1974	11·8	11·5	1·5	7·5	6	
Completions	20	„ „ „ „ „	8·0	7·9	1·1	7·2	6	
Housing: private								
Starts	20	„ „ „ „ „	7·9	7·6	2·2	3·5	4	0·9
Completions	20	„ „ „ „ „	5·7	5·8	1·0	5·8	6	0·9
Index of industrial production:								
All industries	5,26,28	January 1968 to December 1973	1·0	0·9	0·3	3·5	4	0·9
Manufacturing industries	26	„ „ „ „ „	1·0	0·9	0·3	2·9	4	0·7
Passenger car production:								
Home market	32	January 1968 to September 1974	5·9	5·6	1·2	4·8	6	0·8
Export	32	„ „ „ „ „	9·0	8·7	1·3	6·9	6	
Commercial vehicle production:								
Home market	32	„ „ „ „ „	6·6	6·3	1·1	5·6	6	0·9
Export	32	„ „ „ „ „	10·9	10·5	2·4	4·4	5	0·9
Unemployed[5]	5,36	January 1961 to December 1973	*11·5*	*4·5*	*10·4*	0·4	1	0·4
Vacancies notified to employment offices[5]	5,36	„ „ „ „ „	*5·6*	*2·5*	*5·0*	0·5	1	0·5
Average earnings	5,40	January 1963 to December 1972	0·8	0·4	0·7	0·6	1	0·6
Exports: value, f.o.b.	5,46	January 1963 to December 1974	5·4	5·1	1·2	4·4	5	0·9
Imports: value, f.o.b.	5,46	„ „ „ „ „	4·6	4·2	1·3	3·2	4	0·8

---

[1] For a complete description of these measures see article 'Measuring variability in economic time series' in the August 1972 issue of *Economic Trends*. The following are brief definitions of the measures.

$\overline{CI}$ is the average month to month (quarter to quarter for quarterly series) percentage change without regard to sign, in the seasonally adjusted series.

$\overline{C}$ is the same for the trend component, a smooth flexible moving average of the seasonally adjusted series.

$\overline{I}$ is the same for the irregular component, obtained by dividing the trend component into the seasonally adjusted series, except for those series which are seasonally adjusted using an additional model, see footnotes [2], [3] and [5].

$\overline{I}/\overline{C}$ is therefore a measure of the size of the relative irregularity of the seasonally adjusted series.

The average changes $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ can also be computed successively over spans of increasing numbers of months (quarters). MCD (QCD), months (quarters) for cyclical dominance, is the shortest span of months (quarters) for which $\overline{I}/\overline{C}$ is less than 1 and therefore represents the minimum period over which changes in the trend are, on average, greater than the irregular movement.

[2] The figures in the table were obtained from an additive analysis of stock changes so $\overline{CI}$, $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ are not percentage changes but differences in units of £ million. At present seasonal adjustment of the published stocks series is done multiplicatively on the level of stocks.

[3] Although the series is seasonally adjusted additively the figures for $\overline{CI}$, $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ are presented as percentages of the level of the trend in the preceding quarter.

[4] Series relate to Great Britain, though variability measures calculated from England and Wales component.

[5] The seasonal adjustment is additive, so the figures for $\overline{CI}$, $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ are not percentage changes but differences in units of thousands.

Articles

Title	Page
Private non-profit-making bodies serving persons	78
Further estimates of regional gross domestic product	87
An additional series of agricultural price indices	95

Private non-profit-making bodies serving persons

JOHN MOYLE, Department of Applied Economics, University of Cambridge
and
DAVID J. REID, *Statistician*, Central Statistical Office

I. Introduction

The personal sector in the national accounts consists of those economic units that are part of the private sector of the domestic economy but not in the company sector, and to this extent it is something of a residual. It extends beyond households and individuals to include unincorporated private businesses, agricultural companies, life assurance and superannuation funds (but not the companies administering these funds), private trusts, and private non-profit-making bodies serving persons.

It has long been the wish of the Central Statistical Office to be able to provide data on the personal sector at a greater level of disaggregation, and particularly to be able to estimate accounts for non-profit-making bodies (NPB's). Adjustments for NPB's are a necessary step towards isolating the household component of the personal sector and so attempting to reconcile various data sources on households: household accounts are themselves of interest also in work on consumption and savings functions, and a possible approach to estimating household savings is discussed in Appendix II.

Non-profit-making bodies serving persons, which are groups of persons acting collectively for mutual benefit (sometimes referred to as 'collective persons'), are comprised of a number of different types of institutions: they include universities, direct grant and other non-profit-making schools and colleges, churches, charities, clubs, societies, trade unions, friendly societies and private housing associations. In this article we construct estimates of the current and capital accounts for NPB's as a subsector of the personal sector in the national accounts. It is hoped to publish the results of additional work drawing up a balance sheet and reconciliation account in a later issue.

Information on this subsector has in the past been scarce. Balance sheets for 1960 were estimated in an exercise* with which one of us was associated, and some income and expenditure information was obtained in the course of that work. In addition estimates of certain items in an NPB account are made in the course of preparing the national accounts, for example, transfers from public authorities and companies to charities, and wages and salaries of employees of NPB's. However there remains a substantial area where information is sparse or non-existent, most notably on transfers between NPB's and the rest of the personal sector. These intra-sectoral transfers are of two kinds, requited and unrequited; the former being payments in exchange for goods and services, and the latter transfers involving no such *quid pro quo*.

Our approach has been to attempt to establish accounts for the broad groups of institutions within the subsector, in 1970, using published aggregate data where possible and supplementing this with a survey of the accounts of individual charities and some fairly arbitrary coverage adjustments for the relatively small groups for which no other data was available. We then attempt to reconcile the accounts built up in this way with those items that are available from the national accounts and other sources. These latter items include transfers by public authorities to NPB's where the public sector accounts provide information; transfers from companies to charities and wages and salaries paid where Inland Revenue information is of use; and current transfers overseas where the Ministry of Overseas Development make estimates. This information is then used to build up accounts for the period 1966 to 1972, and for those items where no alternative sources are available, the 1970 benchmark has been extrapolated using the most appropriate indicator variables available.

II. Data sources

Universities and colleges

Income and expenditure accounts for all universities including the constituent colleges of the Universities of London and Wales, and associated medical schools (but excluding Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge) are published by the Department of Education and Science.† Accounts for the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge have been estimated using information which the majority of these colleges kindly provided. Higher education establishments in total accounted for over 20 per cent of the income of non-profit-making bodies so they represent a significant component of this subsector.

Friendly societies

(*a*) Societies without branches. Part 1 of the report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies‡ gives some details of the income and expenditure of these societies, and supplemented by the accounts of the 28 largest societies accounting for about 80 per cent of total assets, figures in the detail required were estimated.

---

* Revell, J. *et. al.*, *The Wealth of the Nation; The National Balance Sheet of the United Kingdom 1957 to 1961* (CUP), Cambridge.

† *Statistics of Education 1970* Volume 6—Universities; London (HMSO) 1973.

‡ *Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1970.* Parts 1, 3 and 4 (HMSO) 1971.

(*b*) Orders and branches. There is little published information on Societies of this nature and that contained in the Chief Registrar's report is unsuitable for our purpose. We were fortunate, however, to be given by the Registrar estimates of the assets and benefit payments for 1970 of the largest Orders covering over 85 per cent of total membership, and these were related to the total fund figures published in the 1971 report, Part 1, page 19, to provide estimates for the balance sheet and income and expenditure account for orders and branches as a whole.

(*c*) Collecting societies were excluded from the Study, being part of the company sector with other insurance companies.

Trade unions

Part 4 of the Chief Registrar's report gives figures for total income and expenditure of registered unions, and estimates that these cover 90 per cent of total trade union membership. An addition was made for non-registered unions, and the accounts of the 20 largest unions, accounting for two-thirds of total assets, were used where necessary to provide the additional detailed breakdown of the figures required.

Housing associations

The accounts for housing associations were prepared from the details given in the *Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for 1970,* Part 3, Industrial and Provident Societies. The total income of £18 million for 1970 consists mainly of rent, and the only appreciable items of expenditure are for loan interest, management and repairs.

The activities of housing associations in the provision of dwellings increased considerably during the six years from 1965 to 1970. In 1960 capital expenditure was only £1 million. In 1965 it had risen to £18 million and for 1970 it was over £45 million. During the same period annual rents received from property rose from £3 million to £15 million.

Charities

By far the most important group of institutions for which we needed information was charities. The majority of these in England and Wales are registered under the Charities Act, 1960, with the Charity Commissioners ,although many religious bodies are exempt from registration. No aggregate accounts for this group are collected or published so we conducted a survey similar to that of Revell in respect of 1960. Resources available to us were such that a sample of 500–600 was the maximum number of accounts we could analyse, and in view of the highly skewed distribution of charities by income size described in Appendix I, we felt it necessary to concentrate our resources on those with large incomes. In fact our sample consisted of 568 charities of which we were able to obtain accounts for 352 giving an overall response rate of 62 per cent. This compares quite favourably with the 54·6 per cent achieved for the survey in respect of 1960 which was not primarily aimed at obtaining income and expenditure information, but concentrated on balance sheets and investment schedules for one year only. Within this overall response we estimate that amongst the charities with largest incomes the response was between 80 and 90 per cent whilst for the smaller ones it dropped to between 40 and 50 per cent. When weighted by income we estimate that response was about 56 per cent overall, this lower figure being due to the lower response amongst the more numerous smaller charities, and this in turn to the fact that fewer of these charities had lodged accounts for the year in question at central sources of registration: the Charities Commission, Companies House, the Family Welfare Association, and the Department of Education and Science. All of these registering bodies gave us considerable assistance, but for those charities whose accounts for the year in question had not been lodged, we were forced to make a postal approach.

A number of charities—although only a small proportion of the whole sample—consider their financial affairs and particularly their investment portfolios as highly confidential. Considerable trouble was taken to explain the purpose for which the information was required, and in order to obtain the degree of co-operation desired the usual undertakings about confidentiality were given to all charities approached by letter.

When income and expenditure accounts had been obtained they were frequently not very helpful for our purposes. There were four main causes of difficulty. Several items were often aggregated under one heading such as 'wages, maintenance of premises, cost of provisions, etc'. Items were brought to account net as for example 'cost of project x *less* donations and collections'. Some items which should, in national accounts terms, be treated as income or expenditure appeared instead in the balance sheet and *vice-versa.* Finally, some accounts brought income tax repayments to account separately but none distinguished between repayments on convenanted and other income: some treated these as current transfers from central government. For our analysis we wished to include these repayments with the sources of income in respect of which they arose so an attempt was made to reallocate them.

The analysis of income and expenditure accounts must therefore be regarded as less reliable than the total.

Adjustments for other NPB's

There is good reason to believe that our survey adequately covers all charities with annual incomes over £10,000 as well as most of those with incomes between £1,000 and £10,000. There is however, a substantial deficiency amongst the very small charities. We calculate in Appendix II the maximum effect of these small charities on total income for England and Wales and in the light of this we regard an adjustment of £45 million to total income for the UK as adequate to make good the sample deficiency. There are some further non-profit-making bodies for which adjustments should be made, the most significant of which in terms of income is probably the Automobile Association. Others include numerous clubs and Societies many of which are not registered as charities, and those bodies referred to in the 1960 study as corporation duty bodies. It is difficult to get comprehensive data for these bodies although a rough adjustment has been made based on fragmentary information for certain corporation duty bodies and, for clubs registed under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act 1965, and the Friendly Societies Act 1896, based on such information as is available in the reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.

Consolidated income and expenditure account

Figures from the grossed up charities survey and from other sources mentioned above *plus* adjustments for those groups of bodies for which data is not available, are shown in Table 1. Charities account for £970 million of the total income recorded here for 1970 of £1,417 million.

III. Validation of results

There are a number of checks that can be made on the data in Table 1 using independent estimates. Current grants from central government are known to have been £330 million in 1970 against our figure of £271 million and this discrepancy probably arises from our attempts to obtain consistency in the treatment of tax repayments. For those charities that we had no reason to expect were receiving grants from central government we assumed that amounts reported were tax repayments. This procedure has clearly led to bias but with compensating upwards bias in the figure for investment income. Current grants from local authorities were £2 million in 1970 but here comparison with our figure of £44 million is difficult partly because of sampling error (over half the sample figure was due to a single charity with a large grossing factor), and partly because many transfers will be treated as payments for goods and services rather than current grants in local authorities accounts. Estimates of companies transfers to charities are made in the national accounts but are based on a proportion of gifts made under deed of covenant; in the light of the survey the proportion used is open to some doubt. Our figure was only £15 million against the national accounts figure of £36 million. A possibly more reliable check against national accounts figures is provided by the estimate of wages and salaries paid to employees of NPB's. Table 13 of *National Income and Expenditure 1963-1973* (Blue Book) gives a figure of £500 million based on the Inland Revenue's 'Pay As You Earn' (PAYE) analysis and is remarkably close to our £499 million.

The Ministry of Overseas Development estimate that aid by private charitable bodies (both cash and goods) to developing countries was £14 million in 1970. This figure excludes payments by NPB that are not charities in the usual sense (for example certain research institutes and learned societies) and also payments to 'developed' countries. The most appropriate figure, from Table 1 for comparison is probably the net transfers abroad of £18 million for the reason explained later.

There is an additional internal consistency check in the figures we obtained. Their accounts show that NPB's made current transfers of £132 million to other NPB's but received only £105 million in transfers from other NPB's. The difference gave us some concern but will have been due in part to sampling errors, partly to sample deficiencies amongst small charities who may be expected to be net recipients, and partly to inconsistencies in the way such transfers are treated in the accounts of different charities (in some cases they were an unidentified part of other income).

In principle such transfers should cancel out so that in Table 1 they have been omitted and the resulting figure for savings is £27 million higher than it would have been had these transfers been shown. Insofar as this difference is due to sampling error it will reflect errors in all items of the account and it is impossible to attribute it between them, but insofar as it arises from charities recording such receipts in their accounts as other income, the figure of other fees and charges will be biased upwards.

IV. Disaggregated income and expenditure accounts for the personal sector in 1970

The figures in Table 1 are recast with some modification in Table 2 in a national accounts setting and we show two component subsectors of the personal sector, NPB's and the rest. The figures in Table 2 are consistent with Table 21 of the latest Blue Book, and besides splitting up personal sector totals, additional flows between the component subsectors are also shown.

Current transfers

Since Blue Book figures for transfers to NPB's from outside the personal sector have been used, and in view of our treatment of transfers from central government in the sample accounts, we felt it advisable to compensate for bias in our estimates for transfers by central government to NPB's by making a small downwards adjustment to their rent, dividends, and net interest income.

The other important types of unrequited transfers that appear in the NPB account are those between NPB's and persons. Personal donations are easily the most important source of income for many charities and we take the figure directly from Table 1. The reverse flows, from NPB to persons, are shown separately rather than as a single net figure since a major economic activity of NPB's is their collection and redistribution of such transfers.

We have again used the figure directly from Table 1, although it is thought that part of this (perhaps 20 per cent) is ear-marked for particular uses (for example in research grants and contracts) and might therefore be regarded as expenditure on goods and services rather than as part of the disposable income of households.

Transfers to overseas are shown net because on the income side they are very small and arise in large part from a few internationally operating charities, such as missionary societies, being based in the UK.

Rent, dividends and net interest

Apart from the adjustment already mentioned in connection with central government transfers to NPB's, we also have to add an allowance for the imputed rent on premises owned and occupied by NPB's to the rent, dividends and net interest figures of Table 1. An estimate of this is already made and included in the personal sector imputed rent total and in consumers' expenditure.

Trading surplus

Non-profit-making bodies engage in a number of trading activities such as the provision of meals, accommodation, other services and the publication of journals. On some activities a trading surplus is recorded. The goods and services sold by NPB's appear in the account of the rest of the personal sector as consumption expenditure. The goods purchased by NPB's as inputs to these trading activities should be regarded as intermediate consumption and together with associated labour costs they should be netted out of the NPB account. However the trading surplus on such activities does represent a transfer from the rest of the personal sector, and one that does not appear in the consolidated account. Other income includes certain fees and charges for services provided by NPB's.

Other expenditure items

As already explained we have excluded the wages and salaries and purchases of goods and services that arise in connection with the trading activities of NPB's from both income and expenditure sides of the account. The allowance concerned is largely arbitrary as in the analysis of individual NPB's accounts it is rarely possible to identify the particular expenditures associated with these trading activities. For wages and salaries, an estimate is made net of these deductions in the present Blue Book tables of consumers' expenditure.

Savings is obtained as a residual and differs from the figure in Table 1 since it incorporates the net effect of adjustments made to other items in the NPB account.

Rest of the personal sector

On the income side the residual subsector account is made up directly from an allocation of personal sector income to the two constituents, together with those inter-subsector transfers that appear on the opposite side of the account for NPB's. The same is true on the expenditure side but it is perhaps worth spelling out the calculation necessary to get from the Blue Book figure for total personal sector consumers expenditure to expenditure on consumption by the residual subsector. The item trading surplus and other income of NPB's is added to consumers' expenditure and from this total are deducted the wages and salaries paid by NPB's and their expenditure on goods and services. The two subsector balancing items add up to the total of personal sector savings.

In Appendix III an attempt is made to set out the implications of a possible further disaggregation in order to create a subsector that corresponds more closely with 'households': this uses the time series of accounts for NPB's described in the section following.

V. Private non-profit-making bodies—current and capital accounts, 1966-1972

We conclude by attempting to construct a short time series of current and capital accounts for NPB's (Tables 3 and 4). This should be regarded mainly as an exercise in bringing together published data from different sources. For those items not covered by published series it has been necessary to make estimates. In some cases these have been fairly crude for lack of information. Quite good information was available on universities, trades unions, friendly societies and housing associations but these bodies only make up about 30 per cent of income on the current account, although much more than this on the capital account. For the other NPB's, which are mainly those covered by our survey of charities, we have taken 1970 as a benchmark and extrapolated on the basis of the most appropriate available indicators. Although the totals are probably not substantially less reliable for other years than for 1970, some components of income and expenditure will have a larger margin of error.

Current income

Income from rent, dividends and net interest has been broken down by components and extrapolated using data on tax repayments, on investment income, market and imputed rent receipts of the personal sector, interest payments on government stocks, and other sources.

Transfers from persons to charities is an area of considerable uncertainty. Gifts under deed of covenant can be estimated from the tax repayments on these gifts but they account for only a relatively small part of the total. We have assumed that total transfers moved *pari passu* with covenanted transfers but this probably overstates their rate of growth since it is likely that the proportion of their income covenanted has increased somewhat. If there were for example a one per cent per annum growth in the proportion covenanted, the figure in 1966 would be £14 million too low. To correct in this way, even if the assumptions were true, would add further to an already high figure for savings in early years so in the interests of maintaining a consistent overall picture it has not been done. In any case a change of this size could hardly be regarded as significant in the context of the account as a whole.

There is no information on the trading surplus and other income of charities beyond the benchmark year but it is quite small. It has been assumed to keep the same ratio to income of charities from other sources for all years.

Current expenditure

Net transfers abroad, which consist mainly of payments to overseas, are based on Ministry of Overseas Development figures for charities grants to developing countries for 1970–1972. Prior to 1970 they are extrapolated on the basis of private debits in the balance of payments invisible account.

Expenditure by charities on goods and services has been extrapolated using their wages and salaries bill but taking account of changes in average wage costs relative to consumer prices. The treatment of this item is unsatisfactory for many reasons not least of which is that the expenditure pattern of charities is unlikely to be the same as that reflected in the consumers' expenditure deflator used here.

Equally unsatisfactory is the treatment we have had to adopt for extrapolating the transfers by charities to persons, although the magnitudes involved are much smaller. Here we have assumed that a constant proportion of their most important sources of income, investment income and gifts from persons, is redistributed to persons as grants, pensions and other transfers. In the short run this proportion has probably fluctuated with economic circumstances so the figures shown reflect little more than the underlying trend.

Capital account

Capital receipts of NPB's consist of savings, the figures for which must be regarded as particularly tentative because it is the residual on the current account, and capital transfers. We have used figures from the public sector accounts for capital transfers by public authorities to NPB's the most important element of which is capital grants to universities. For capital transfers from persons (legacies and bequests) information in the survey provided a bench mark for 1970 which was then extended to other years using Inland Revenue data on the net capital value of estates.

Capital expenditure of NPB's was estimated from published figures for gross domestic fixed capital formation in the personal sector, and the industry analysis by type of asset. The most important bodies concerned are universities and housing associations. The balancing item on the expenditure side of the capital account, net acquisition of financial assets, should be treated with the same reservations as the figures for savings, since it will contain the net effect of errors elsewhere. We nevertheless consider that, as an indicator of the order of magnitude involved, it is of some value, and provides the link between income and expenditure accounts on the one hand and sector balance sheets on the other. Balance sheets for non-profit-making bodies serving persons will be the subject of another article.

APPENDIX I

Consolidated income and expenditure accounts for private non-profit-making institutions serving persons in 1970

TABLE 1

£ million

	Univer-sities and colleges	Trade unions	Friendly societies	Housing associa-tions	Charities and other NPB's	Total NPB's
Income						
Rent	6	1	3	15	57	82
Dividends and interest	9	6	15	—	203	233
Current transfers from:						
Central government	221	—	—	—	50	271
Local authorities	2	—	2	—	40	44
Companies (including public corporations)	7	—	—	—	8	15
Persons (households)	24	48	26	—	490	588
Overseas	3	—	—	—	9	12
Sales of publications	—	—	—	—	12	12
Other sales of goods	2	—	—	—	82	84
Other fees and charges	13	1	1	3	58	76
Total income	287	56	47	18	1,009	1,417
Expenditure						
Wages and salaries paid	176	19	4	4	296	499
Rent, rates and maintenance of property	21	3	1	1	101	127
Other expenditure on goods and services:						
Food	4	—	—	—	106	110
Fuel and light	8	—	—	—	20	28
Other	62	12	2	—	247	323
Interest payments	1	—	—	10	9	20
Current transfers to:						
Persons	19	17	29	—	135	200
Overseas	—	—	—	—	30	30
Balance: saving	−4	5	11	3	65	80
Total expenditure	287	56	47	18	1,009	1,417

Disaggregated personal sector income and expenditure accounts for 1970

TABLE 2

Income	£ million	Expenditure	£ million
Private non-profit-making institutions serving persons			
Rent, dividends and net interest	327	Wages and salaries, etc.	445
Current transfers from: Public authorities	332	Expenditure on goods and services	588
Companies	36	Current transfers to: Persons	200
Persons	566	Overseas (net)	17
Trading surplus and other income	86	Balance: saving	97
Total	1,347	Total	1,347
Rest of the personal sector			
Income from employment	30,254	Expenditure on consumption[1]	30,440
Income from self employment	3,664	Current transfers to non-profit-making institutions	566
Rent, dividends and net interest	4,425	National insurance and other contributions	2,654
Current grants from public authorities	4,004	UK taxes on income and additions to reserves	5,918
Current transfers from non-profit-making institutions	200	Net transfers and taxes paid abroad	40
		Balance: saving	2,929
Total	42,547	Total	42,547

[1] See section IV of the text for the definition of this item

Income and expenditure account
for the non-profit-making institutions sub-sector of the personal sector

TABLE 3

	£ million						
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Income							
Rent, dividends and net interest	244	261	284	305	327	354	383
Current transfers from:							
Public authorities	205	228	254	274	332	378	447
Companies	30	32	34	35	36	38	41
Persons	439	452	486	544	566	698	737
Trading surplus and other income	59	69	72	84	86	115	114
Total income of non-profit-making institutions	977	1,042	1,130	1,242	1,347	1,583	1,722
Expenditure							
Wages and salaries	267	303	335	387	445	518	581
Expenditure on goods and services	395	441	502	555	588	665	709
Current transfers to:							
Persons	154	161	175	194	200	234	250
Overseas (net)	12	14	17	17	17	22	23
Balance: savings	149	123	101	89	97	144	159
Total	977	1,042	1,130	1,242	1,347	1,583	1,722

Capital account for the non-profit-making institutions sub-sector of the personal sector

TABLE 4

	£ million						
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Receipts							
Saving	149	123	101	89	97	144	159
Capital transfers from:							
Public authorities	103	105	112	108	113	125	135
Persons	85	89	98	101	102	114	135
Total	337	317	311	298	312	383	429
Expenditure							
Gross domestic fixed capital formation:							
Dwellings	24	31	41	50	61	70	86
Other land and buildings	65	67	66	60	60	86	101
Vehicles, plant and machinery	41	44	55	55	61	62	69
Balance: net acquisition of financial assets	207	175	149	133	130	165	173
Total	337	317	311	298	312	383	429

APPENDIX II

Size distribution of charities

The Charity Commissioners for England and Wales report[1] that nearly 77,000 charities were registered with them in 1970. The distribution of these charities by income is highly skewed and in their report for 1970 the Charity Commissioners give the following table compiled from information on the index slips provided by registered charities.

A number of charities are unable to specify a regular annual income, but assuming these to be distributed in the same way as those reporting income, one-third of all charities have annual incomes not exceeding £10 and in total making extreme assumptions cannot account for more than £200,000 of income; the 81 per cent of all charities with incomes of less than £500 per annum cannot account for more than £6 million and all charities with incomes less than £10,000 per annum (97 per cent) have a total income of approximately £50 million.

Registered charities classified according to income

(Excluding those whose income is unknown)

	Percentage	
	All charities	Charities founded since 1960
Yearly income		
Under £5	23	2
£5 –£10	11	3
£10 –£25	11	5
£25 –£50	11	6
£50 –£100	9	9
£100 –£250	10	18
£250 –£500	6	13
£500 –£1,000	5	13
£1,000–£2,500	5	14
£2,500–£5,000	3	8
£5,000–£10,000	3	5
Over £10,000	3	4

---

[1] *Report of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales for the year 1970.* (HC409) (HMSO) 1971.

APPENDIX III

Towards a household sector account

One of the results of estimating accounts for NPB's is that with some further assumptions it would be possible to make quite a lot of progress in separating a 'households and individuals' subsector as an economic unit from the personal sector as a whole. Life assurance and superannuation funds can be separated out from the 'rest of the personal sector' account in Table 2 using Table 23 of the Blue Book (1974 edition) and information on the tax element of their administrative costs. The argument for doing this is that these funds represent contractual forms of savings and their income—in particular their investment income—is not part of the disposable income of households (although the funds themselves are certainly part of their assets). Likewise, the net increase in these funds cannot be regarded as part of discretionary savings.

Further, a notional figure for the distributed income of unincorporated private businesses could be arrived at by deducting from income from self employment those costs that might be regarded as necessarily incurred in order to maintain the business in its pre-existing state. These costs might include untaxed interest charges, capital consumption and stock appreciation, and their sum would represent a part of personal savings that was again not discretionary. The effect of these adjustments would be to create a residual subsector the accounts of which are shown in the table below: these accounts representing households, individuals living in institutions, and private trusts. Little is known quantitatively about trusts but they will account for part of the investment income and part of saving. It is thought that the undistributed income (savings) of private trusts in 1972 was in the region of £160 million.

The implied estimate of savings of individuals and households on that basis for 1972 would be about £250 million (£411 million *less* £160 million). Such a figure should be regarded with great caution since it is a residual from a set of accounts in which many items are highly tentative and subject to substantial revision; on the basis of more recent estimates for personal income and expenditure, for example, it would already have been revised to £550 million to £600 million. It should also be remembered that consumers expenditure included some items of a capital nature (for example, certain improvements to private dwellings) which would, if identifiable, be included in gross domestic fixed capital formation, thus increasing the figure of savings shown here. In order to get from this figure to one of discretionary savings of households and individuals it would be necessary to deduct regular capital repayments of mortgages (excluding premature repayments) and Save As You Earn savings. Such information as is available suggests these were in the region of £400 million to £450 million in 1972 giving (subject to the reservations above) an implied figure for discretionary savings of about —£150 million to —£200 million on a 1974 Blue book basis, or +£100 million to +£200 million on the basis of the more recent estimates. These figures would have to be further qualified by noting that they will reflect (as dissavings) that part of consumption expenditure of households that is financed by borrowing.

Current account for households, individuals not living in households, and private trusts

	£ million						
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Income							
Income from employment (less employers contributions to superannuation schemes)	21,799	22,630	24,156	25,790	28,844	31,892	35,657
Income from self employment (notional distributed element)	2,334	2,493	2,645	2,822	3,009	3,554	4,177
Rent, dividends and net interest	2,690	2,806	2,903	3,126	3,080	3,236	3,344
Current grants from public authorities	2,620	2,961	3,425	3,663	4,004	4,406	5,400
Current transfers from NPB's	154	161	175	194	200	234	250
Pensions and benefits paid by life assurance and superannuation funds	1,446	1,614	1,798	1,978	2,148	2,426	2,810
Total	31,043	32,665	35,102	37,573	41,285	45,748	51,638
Expenditure							
Expenditure on consumption	23,358	24,471	26,238	27,741	30,029	33,323	37,711
Current transfers to NPB's	439	452	486	544	566	698	737
Employees contributions to life assurance and superannuation funds	1,147	1,300	1,439	1,464	1,666	1,975	2,534
National Insurance and other contributions	1,804	1,909	2,165	2,244	2,654	2,835	3,333
UK taxes on income and additions to reserves	3,639	4,057	4,573	5,156	5,819	6,404	6,856
Net transfers and taxes paid abroad	30	50	60	54	40	13	56
Balance	626	426	141	370	511	500	411
Total	31,043	32,665	35,102	37,573	41,285	45,748	51,638

Further estimates of regional gross domestic product

DEREK KENT-SMITH and ALWYN PRITCHARD Central Statistical Office

Summary

Work has been going on within the Central Statistical Office for the past two years to produce improved and expanded estimates of regional gross domestic product. This article presents results for the various components of gross domestic product (GDP), and some industrial detail on the regional distribution of income from employment and self-employment. Apart from incorporating recent revisions in the national accounts aggregates[1], the methods adopted here for estimating regional GDP differ from those reported in November 1973 mainly by the separate estimation of regional income from self employment. Although the normal standards of accuracy cannot be claimed for each of the individual figures presented in this article, they are not thought to give a seriously distorted picture of the real position in the regions.[2]

Introduction

In the November 1973 issue of *Economic Trends*, an article appeared entitled 'Preliminary estimates of regional gross domestic product'. This article presented the first estimates of regional GDP, and discussed in detail the method that had been used to measure its various components. Since the publication of that article, further efforts have been directed to improving the figures, and also to deriving some estimates of the industrial distribution of regional income from employment, and self-employment.

We have continued to use the factor incomes approach to measuring GDP, and have not attempted to present figures based on the expenditure approach. It is our view that the factor incomes approach is the most appropriate one to use for regional estimates of GDP, because, not only is it easier to interpret the information but also the quality of the basic data from which the regional estimates are made is higher. Although some work has been carried out by us on the regional distribution of the various components of the final expenditure based approach to GDP, owing to the incompleteness of the data, on a regional basis, and the conceptual difficulties involved in interpreting this measure of regional GDP, no expenditure based figures are included in this article.

Our work was carried out within the framework of the recent estimates of the United Kingdom GDP at factor cost and current prices for each of the seven years, 1966—1972, disaggregated into four broad categories. These categories were respectively, income from employment, income from self-employment, trading profits and surpluses, and, finally, rents. The relative magnitudes of these categories for the United Kingdom GDP are shown in Table A below. The regional estimation of each of them was approached separately and the methods adopted are described in the following paragraph.

Income from employment

The largest single component of GDP is income from employment, which includes wages and salaries received by the employed labour force, *plus* the employers' contributions

TABLE A

	£ million						
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Income from employment	22,795	23,718	25,357	27,082	30,254	33,484	37,486
Income from self employment	2,671	2,835	3,080	3,287	3,664	4,253	5,024
Gross trading profits and surpluses	5,758	5,905	6,770	6,763	6,825	7,470	8,497
Rent[1]	2,109	2,327	2,604	2,901	3,287	3,635	4,145
less Stock appreciation	−356	−186	−564	−745	−1,152	−1,081	−1,353
Gross domestic product at factor cost[1] (Income-based estimate)	32,977	34,599	37,247	39,288	42,878	47,761	53,799
Adjustment from SNA to UK definitions	10	15	12	32	36	28	17
Residual error	55	240	74	−140	98	643	574
Gross domestic product at factor cost (Expenditure-based estimate)	33,042	34,854	37,333	39,180	43,012	48,432	54,390

[1] Adjusted to SNA (United Nations System of National Accounts). This adjustment involves replacing the estimate of imputed rent to government-owned premises by an estimate of capital consumption.

---

[1] The data are consistent with the national estimates presented in *National Income and Expenditure 1963—1973*, but we have not incorporated the more recent revisions shown in *Preliminary Estimates of National Income and Balance of Payments 1969 to 1974*, Cmnd. 6019.

[2] We have used the standard regions as defined before 1 April 1974. The recent boundary changes, which are mainly minor, are shown in a map in *Abstract of Regional Statistics No. 10 1974* (London HMSO) (December 1974).

to national insurance and other superannuation schemes. For the United Kingdom as a whole, estimates of wages and salaries can be derived from the totals of income tax records; however, on a regional basis these figures are not appropriate, because the area in which the assessment of an individual's tax liability takes place is not necessarily the same area in which that individual resides. There are only two sources of information available which enable us to get around this problem. Firstly, there is the survey of personal incomes which is carried out annually by the Inland Revenue. Secondly, there are basic data on average earnings compiled by the Department of Health and Social Security (DHSS), which are produced from information contained on tax deduction documents about the gross annual earnings of persons covered by the income tax Pay As You Earn (PAYE) scheme through which national insurance graduated contributions are collected. These statistics refer to the region of residence of the taxpayers.

The survey of personal incomes had a large sample size (4 per cent of tax cases) in the fiscal year 1969/70, and it was on this year's results that we based our estimates of regional wages and salaries. For updating from 1969/70, and discounting back for the earlier years, we used the average earnings results of the DHSS survey, combined with figures on the regional distribution of employees in employment available regularly from the Department of Employment. The employment data used, of course, refers to place of work, rather than residence. To be wholly consistent, we ought to have used residence based employment data, but none exists. However, given that the data is combined with residence based income data and then converted into a rate of change series, we would not anticipate that this minor discrepancy would introduce any substantial regional bias into the final results. A detailed description of the method used was included in the November 1973 article, as was the way we adopted of adding in the employers' contributions and the income of the armed forces. In short, employers' contributions were distributed regionally in proportion to the regional spread of wages and salaries, while the income from employment of the armed forces was distributed according to their geographical location throughout the country. The resulting regional totals of income from employment are shown for the first time in the tables contained in the Appendix to this article.

The major weakness of these data derives from the fact that they are dependent on the single benchmark estimate based on the quinquennial survey of personal incomes 1969/70. Naturally the further one updates the series from that year, the less accurate can the results be assumed to be, which is why we have not extended the series beyond 1972. A special exercise on income records is currently being carried out which it is hoped will enable us to revise this series and update it to 1974. Despite the shortcomings of the source data for the purposes for which we require them we feel fairly confident that the method provides acceptable estimates of the regional distribution of income from employment over the period covered.

Income from self employment

In the previous article, regional income from self employment, profits and trading surpluses were estimated together; the United Kingdom total was distributed over regions in proportion to numbers of employees, employers and self employed persons. The estimates thus obtained could only be very preliminary and were so described.

For this article, we have made full use of all available sources and methods. In particular, in making regional estimates, we have followed, as far as possible, the methods used by the Central Statistical Office to estimate income from self employment for the United Kingdom. As a whole these methods are described in detail in *National Accounts Statistics: Sources and Methods* (HMSO 1968).

The Agricultural Departments are able to provide regional estimates of the incomes of farmers.

For the remainder of self employment income (that of professional persons and of sole traders and partnerships) use was made of the Inland Revenue assessments for Schedule D income tax which were available separately for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Adjustments were made to these figures to take account of tax evasion, interest payments and a variety of minor points.[3]

The amount of the United Kingdom adjustment was distributed pro rata, and the net effect was to add about 10 per cent to the Inland Revenue figures for each of the four areas.

An analysis of Inland Revenue assessments classified to standard regions of England is, as yet, available only in respect of 1971 and the results of that analysis were used to make firm estimates of self-employment income in the same way as they were made for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland in other years.

For those other years, the only estimates of income from self employment available for regions of England is that provided by the survey of personal incomes. The survey is carried out annually and is based on a sample of tax cases. However, the regional figures published in the survey do not have the same coverage as the assessments: an unknown number of survey cases are not final but estimated, and the figures available are only net Schedule D profits and professional earnings whilst the gross amounts are, of course, required in making estimates of gross domestic product. In 1970, for example, these differences in coverage caused the survey's estimate of United Kingdom net Schedule D income to be only 90 per cent of the gross amount recorded from assessments.

However, the survey of personal incomes is the only source of data available to us and hence results for standard regions of England for years before 1971 were grossed up by a factor derived from measuring the amount by which the survey underestimated the region's firm assessment-based figure for 1971. The results were then constrained to add to the England total obtained, as described earlier, from tax assessments. The method used to estimate regional income from self employment for 1972 is explained in the section on 'Industry analyses'. The results are published in the Appendix.

---

[3] See *National Accounts Statistics: Sources and Methods* (*op. cit*) pp 145-6.

Profits

This category includes the trading surpluses of public corporations and other public enterprises. By their very nature profits are the most difficult component of GDP to estimate regionally, both from a practical and a conceptual point of view. At the simplest level, where an enterprise operates entirely within the borders of a single region, its profits can be allocated to that region satisfactorily, since all of its capital and all of its labour force are employed there. However many firms operate in more than one region, and it is not unusual to find enterprises with interests dispersed throughout the country. Breaking down the contributions to profits of the branches of such enterprises and thus allocating them to regions is, of course, a very difficult task. The major problem arises because intermediate goods are often supplied from one part of an organisation to another, and cannot be costed at market prices. Where this interchange takes place across regional boundaries it is impossible to estimate what proportion of the value added in the complete production process should be attributed to the regions involved in the exchange.

There are three possible proxy measures which could be used to indicate the regional dispersion of profits. The first of these would entail using the capital stock of an enterprise as an indicator of its profits: this would make sense from the point of view which sees profits as a return on capital. However it is not a practical consideration because there are no available figures on capital stock by region, and there is no possiblity of such figures being made available. The second possible proxy measure would be the use of net output data by industry to allocate profits. Net output represents the value added to materials by the process of production. Therefore the difference between net output for an industry and the wage and salary bill would be an appropriate indicator of the size of the profits of that industry. Unfortunately this method cannot be used because the net output data available by industry for the regions, is not altogether satisfactory and indeed is incomplete. This is because the basic unit for which information is collected is the establishment, and some establishments operate in more than one region. In the information on regional net output published in the Business Monitors, not all the net output attributed to a region necessarily occurred in that region, and often a considerable portion of the industry's total net output is unallocated by region. Therefore the use of net output is not a practical alternative at the present time. This leaves a third method of proxy estimation of the regional distribution of profits, that is the use of the regional distribution of employment, industry by industry. The big drawback to this method is of course that it takes no account of the regional differentiation in output per man within each industry. However it does take account of the variations in labour intensity between industries leaving only the possibility that inter-regional variations within a particular industry could distort the results.

Since we have used employment to distribute profits, alone, we consider this to be an improvement over the previous method in which we distributed both profits and self employment income according to the distribution of employees. However it does leave one major difficulty, which is that it is impossible to distinguish between those employees who work for companies, and who would therefore be relevant to our method for the distribution of profits, and those employees who work for self employed people, who should, ideally, be excluded from this calculation. Apart from the separate estimation of self employment income the method used was the same as that described in the November 1973 article, including the insertion of figures from the Scottish Office, the Welsh Office and the Ministry of Finance, Northern Ireland, of profits in those countries. These indigenous estimates have been preferred because they are calculated with the benefit of greater information than is available for each of the regions of the United Kingdom separately. This justification does not encompass the figures for Northern Ireland, however, since their published profit figures are calculated as a residual in their GDP estimates; there remains, therefore, a risk in substituting these figures, and some small distortions may have been introduced into the Northern Ireland figures as a consequence.

The data on the regional distribution of profits are shown in the tables in the Appendix.

Stock appreciation

No attempt has been made to estimate stock appreciation directly. The UK totals attributable to both profits and trading surpluses, and to self employment income, were each distributed, industry by industry, according to the regional shares of each industry's profits and self employment income respectively. Within manufacturing, stock appreciation was distributed *pro rata* to profits at the order group level. The aggregate regional figures are shown in the tables in the Appendix.

Rents

The method used for making regional estimates of rent was the one described in the 1973 article. In the Appendix, we are publishing separately the rent component for each region. The figures published are consistent with the national ones contained in *National Income and Expenditure, 1963—1973.*

At the moment, we are working to produce estimates of rent using similar methods to those used in the National Accounts. There are certain problems involved in this: for example, the national estimates use certain results from the Family Expenditure Survey which could not be regionalised because of inadequate sample sizes. However, should the results obtained from this exercise differ substantially from those presented in the Appendix, a revision will be published in the next edition of the *Abstract of Regional Statistics.*

Comparison with previous estimates

Table B compares GDP per head (UK=100) for 1971 with the estimates published in our previous article. The differences arise because our present estimate includes better information on regional self employment income and also because, in the previous estimate, we were unable to separate net interest payments from profits for Northern Ireland.

Comparison with previous estimates

TABLE B

	Previous estimate	Present estimate
United Kingdom	100·0	100·0
North	85·4	85·5
Yorkshire and Humberside	93·3	93·6
East Midlands	95·5	96·1
East Anglia	93·9	94·3
South East	117·0	116·4
South West	90·8	93·5
West Midlands	102·6	103·0
North West	93·6	94·1
England	102·6	102·9
Wales	88·5	86·5
Scotland	90·6	90·5
Northern Ireland	72·5	69·7

Industry analysis

This section presents the results of the work we have done so far on the composition of GDP by industry.

Income from employment

Regional totals of income from employment are given in the Appendix. An industrial breakdown of these amounts was estimated for the years 1971 and 1972.

In the national accounts, the division of income from employment by industries is arrived at independently of the total income from employment. This is true also of the regional estimates. However, we were unable to use the same methods as are used in the National Accounts because all the source data is not available on a regional basis. National estimates of income from employment in manufacturing industry, for instance, are based on the results of the annual census of production. These results are not available by region because the census questionnaire is completed by establishments, some of which have branches in other parts of the country. However, the New Earnings Survey provides annual regional information by industry, and the method we used involved combining average weekly earnings with numbers of employees in employment.

The New Earnings Survey provided regional average weekly earnings for broad industry groups, as at April 1971 and 1972 for males and females both in the manual and non-manual categories. The survey estimates for full time adults whose pay was not affected by absence were used; it was hoped that this would eliminate the effects of any random fluctuations in absences. Weighted averages, based on the sample sizes used in the survey, were used to combine the manual and non-manual categories.

The Department of Employment provided detailed results of the Census of Employment relating to June 1971 and 1972. Numbers of part-time and full-time workers were combined, two part-time workers being taken as equivalent to one full time, and we obtained estimates of males and females (whole time equivalent) in employment in each of the industry groups. Average weekly earnings were then multiplied by numbers of employees and then by fifty two to provide annual estimates of wages and salaries by industry for each region. On combining the amounts for males and females, the figures added exactly to neither the regional totals of income shown in the Appendix nor the national totals for each industry as shown in Table 18 of *National Income and Expenditure, 1963—1973.* An iterative procedure was devised whereby the regional industry figures were constrained to add to each set of control totals in turn. After a few iterations, the elements converged to produce a consistent matrix. Estimates of wages and salaries by industry and region are shown in Tables 1 and 2, together with estimates of employers' contributions and forces' income which had been estimated previously as part of the work described in the first part of this article. For 1971, Table 3 shows the industrial shares of wages and salaries by region for ease of comparison.

Income from self employment

The first part of this article cited the regional analysis of Schedule D income which was available for 1971. This is described in greater detail below.

Tax cases were allocated to regions according to location of the tax district making the assessment. As a result, some cases might be allocated to the wrong region but Inland Revenue consider them to be relatively small in number.

This situation is much better from our point of view than is the position for Schedule E incomes, where, as pointed out earlier the region of assessment bears little relation to the region of residence of the tax payer. Only 9·7 per cent of United Kingdom schedule D earnings could not be attributed to regions. These were cases in which there was no net tax liability or which were assessed by Headquarters. The figures were available for the same industry groups as are quoted in Table 18 of *National Income and Expenditure, 1963—1973.*

Income of farmers was obtained from Agricultural Departments as explained above. For other industries the Inland Revenue estimates were adjusted, as before, to take account of tax evasion, interest payments and some other points. The amount of the United Kingdom adjustment in each industry was distributed *pro rata* among regions and the total income in each industry was constrained to add to the United Kingdom total quoted in *National Income and Expenditure, 1963—1973.* The effect of this was to distribute *pro rata* to regions the amount that could not originally be allocated to them for reasons explained in the previous paragraph. The results are presented in Table 4.

We have presented the information in the form of the regional percentage share of each industry's income from self employment because the actual United Kingdom estimates at this level of industrial detail are not considered to be sufficiently reliable for publication.

There is some delay before Inland Revenue can produce estimates of income from self employment. At present, the programme is as follows: for any business, the income tax relating to one financial year is calculated on earnings recorded during the accounting period which ended in the previous tax year. However, the process of determining the earnings of a person or partnership for Schedule D tax purposes can be lengthy. Hence, for earnings approximating[4] to calendar year 1971, the assessments relate to tax year 1972/73.

---

[4] For an explanation of how these earnings can be assumed to be approximately equal to those earned in a calendar year, see *National Accounts Statistics: Sources and Methods, op cit.* pp 145.

However, it was 1974 before assessment of these cases was sufficiently comprehensive for a reliable guide to earnings in 1971 to be produced. For this reason, results for 1972 are not yet available. Similarly, the survey of personal incomes results in respect of 1972 are not yet available. However, it was still felt worthwhile making an estimate of regional income from self employment for 1972. It was thought that a fairly reliable estimate could be obtained by assuming that each region's relative share in an industry total remained the same as it was in 1971. The resulting regional estimates for 1972 are shown in the Appendix.

These figures will be revised after regional assessment-based data become available later this year but the method outlined in the previous paragraph will always have to be used for the most recent year quoted. In this respect, the availability of regional data is no worse than that of national figures: in any issue of *National Income and Expenditure*, estimates of income from self-employment for the last two years shown are based on incomplete data and are subject to substantial revision at a later date.

Results

The previous article on this subject emphasised that the results then being published were preliminary estimates and needed to be treated with some caution.

Estimates of the different components of a region's GDP can be regarded as reasonably firm where we have used those methods developed for national accounting purposes. Readers should be guided by comments made in individual sections of this article. In some instances—profits are a case in point—certain simplifying assumptions have had to be made and it is difficult to assess the effect of this on the final results.

Figures published in this article may differ by small amounts from those published by the Welsh and Scottish Offices and the Northern Ireland Department of Finance. Although there remain some variations in the methods used, the Departments concerned are co-operating closely with the Central Statistical Office with the aim of improving these estimates of GDP and its components.

APPENDIX

Income from employment 1971

TABLE 1

£ million

	North	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	22·2	46·8	32·8	50·8	77·6	49·3	29·5	21·0	24·6	57·8	7·8	420
Mining and quarrying	75·9	118·1	107·1	4·0	16·7	15·9	39·7	25·9	61·2	47·4	2·1	514
Manufacturing	587·1	1,005·6	784·9	251·6	3,054·3	567·7	1,558·1	1,471·4	440·4	837·2	189·7	10,748
Construction	120·1	150·6	101·4	55·2	556·9	119·0	146·4	200·8	100·9	222·7	50·1	1,824
Gas, electricity and water	32·5	54·7	39·2	17·5	206·2	42·2	53·3	69·0	30·7	46·5	13·2	605
Transport and communication	109·0	205·2	114·9	64·1	1,216·2	136·8	171·2	341·5	103·6	228·8	36·7	2,728
Distributive trades	125·8	223·8	151·5	76·5	1,189·4	194·9	260·7	335·0	101·1	224·8	58·3	2,942
Insurance, banking and finance	42·1	84·3	53·3	32·2	1,033·9	67·4	96·4	165·8	33·2	105·6	21·7	1,736
Other services	288·1	462·0	294·7	182·0	2,296·5	410·3	472·1	631·9	253·7	549·7	132·1	5,973
Public administration	104·9	128·9	107·4	47·1	953·7	153·2	157·6	204·6	102·5	172·1	52·8	2,185
Wages and salaries	1,507·8	2,480·1	1,787·2	781·1	10,601·3	1,756·7	2,985·0	3,466·8	1,251·7	2,492·8	564·5	29,675
Forces' income	36·0	43·4	36·4	58·7	373·4	182·9	40·4	7·3	26·2	63·3	40·0	908
Employers' contributions	147·4	242·5	174·7	76·4	1,036,4	171·7	291·8	338·9	122·4	243·7	55·2	2,901
Income from employment	1,691·0	2,766·0	1,998·0	916·0	12,011·0	2,111·0	3,317·0	3,813·0	1,400·0	2,800·0	660·0	33,484

Income from employment 1972

TABLE 2

£ million

	North	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland	North ern Ireland	United Kingdom
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	25·8	57·8	36·9	52·3	86·7	58·0	33·2	25·2	27·4	67·8	10·0	481
Mining and quarrying	86·2	136·5	121·6	3·6	20·5	18·4	43·9	28·1	73·4	56·5	2·3	591
Manufacturing	645·8	1,120·7	870·6	289·0	3,352·2	655·9	1,722·4	1,607·6	508·3	933·1	213·3	11,919
Construction	142·9	173·0	122·9	64·8	631·1	143·9	177·3	215·8	125·7	240·7	54·1	2,092
Gas, electricity and water	34·6	63·8	46·0	19·0	221·5	51·5	61·9	73·2	35·3	52·7	16·4	676
Transport and communication	122·3	221·5	129·1	74·7	1,335·1	158·1	194·5	390·1	120·1	253·2	43·2	3,042
Distributive trades	133·9	240·2	166·1	88·1	1,279·4	209·9	273·6	361·5	111·1	244·0	61·1	3,169
Insurance, banking and finance	50·2	96·8	61·3	43·0	1,233·4	84·1	114·0	189·7	39·7	128·4	26·4	2,067
Other services	311·9	514·1	333·4	201·3	2,483·2	457·0	521·7	694·2	279·4	597·6	135·3	6,529
Public administration	124·7	147·9	118·2	53·5	1,078·0	182·3	179·2	244·4	119·9	203·9	66·9	2,519
Wages and salaries	1,678·3	2,772·3	2,006·1	889·3	11,721·1	2,019·1	3,321·8	3,829·8	1,440·3	2,777·9	629·0	33,085
Forces' income	38·3	48·1	38·6	65·5	416·1	215·2	45·3	6·4	25·5	74·7	62·4	1,036
Employers' contributions	170·7	282·0	204·0	90·5	1,192·1	205·4	337·9	389·5	146·5	282·5	64·0	3,365
Income from employment	1,887·0	3,102·0	2,249·0	1,045·0	13,329·0	2,440·0	3,705·0	4,226·0	1,612·0	3,135·0	755·0	37,486

Wages and salaries by industry 1971

TABLE 3

	Percentage											
	North	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Agriculture, forestry and fishing ..	1	2	2	7	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	1
Mining and quarrying	5	5	6	1	—	1	1	1	5	2	—	2
Manufacturing	39	41	44	32	29	32	52	42	35	34	34	36
Construction	8	6	6	7	5	7	5	6	8	9	9	6
Gas, electricity and water ..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
Transport and communication	7	8	6	8	11	8	6	10	8	9	7	9
Distributive trades	8	9	8	10	11	11	9	10	8	9	10	10
Insurance, banking and finance	3	3	3	4	10	4	3	5	3	4	4	6
Other services	19	19	16	23	22	23	16	18	20	22	23	20
Public administration	7	5	6	6	9	9	5	6	8	7	9	7
Wages and salaries	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Income from self-employment by industry 1971

TABLE 4

	Percentage											
	North	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Agriculture	8	8	7	9	14	13	8	5	8	13	6	100
Forestry and fishing	7	2	1	1	8	7	1	1	2	69	1	100
Mining and quarrying	5	10	5	–	15	5	5	—	15	15	20	100
Manufacturing	3	7	6	3	38	7	10	11	3	9	2	100
Construction	3	7	6	4	41	9	9	11	5	5	2	100
Transport	6	9	6	4	31	8	9	12	5	9	1	100
Distribution	6	9	6	3	28	7	8	14	5	11	8	100
Professions	4	7	4	3	45	6	8	10	3	8	2	100
Insurance, banking and finance	2	4	2	1	67	4	5	7	1	6	1	100
Other services	4	7	5	3	40	8	8	11	5	7	2	100

Factor incomes in the gross domestic product 1966–1972

TABLE 5

	£ million											
	Income from employment	Income from self employment	Gross trading profits and surpluses	*less* Stock appreciation	Rent	Gross domestic product	Income from employment	Income from self employment	Gross trading profits and surpluses	*less* Stock appreciation	Rent	Gross domestic product
	1966						1967					
North	1,144·4	134·0	308·0	18·8	99·7	1,667·2	1,182·7	137·0	314·7	8·8	110·9	1,736·5
Yorkshire and Humberside ..	1,945·4	209·2	516·4	32·2	135·0	2,773·9	2,001·2	221·1	517·3	12·0	150·0	2,877·6
East Midlands ..	1,359·1	136·1	329·5	21·7	110·9	1,914·0	1,419·5	148·7	341·8	7·9	121·5	2,023·6
East Anglia ..	603·0	122·2	136·5	10·8	53·7	904·6	633·7	133·2	143·0	6·8	60·8	963·9
South East ..	8,139·1	919·8	1,982·1	102·7	909·5	11,847·7	8,518·6	956·0	2,067·0	54·4	1,000·5	12,487·5
South West ..	1,398·9	205·1	296·4	20·3	131·9	2,012·0	1,460·1	237·6	307·0	11·7	145·8	2,138·9
West Midlands ..	2,320·4	214·7	575·3	50·5	171·1	3,231·0	2,377·7	222·5	562·9	22·8	189·1	3,329·3
North West ..	2,649·5	255·6	784·4	40·4	216·9	3,866·0	2,734·9	284·1	796·9	19·9	238·8	4,034·9
England	19,559·9	2,196·8	4,928·4	297·2	1,828·6	28,216·4	20,328·6	2,340·1	5,050·2	144·2	2,017·4	29,592·3
Wales	953·9	131·8	250·0	19·5	80·5	1,396·7	991·9	141·5	251·0	21·9	87·5	1,450·0
Scotland	1,893·5	256·1	515·0	32·8	163·8	2,795·6	1,976·8	266·2	530·0	16·9	181·1	2,937·3
Northern Ireland ..	387·7	86·3	64·6	6·5	36·1	568·2	420·7	87·0	73·5	3·0	41·0	619·3
United Kingdom ..	22,795·0	2,671·0	5,758·0	356·0	2,109·0	32,977·0	23,718·0	2,835·0	5,905·0	186·0	2,327·0	34,599·0

Factor incomes in the gross domestic product 1966-1972

TABLE 5 (continued)

£ million

	Income from employment	Income from self employment	Gross trading profits and surpluses	*less* Stock appreciation	Rent	Gross domestic product	Income from employment	Income from self employment	Gross trading profits and surpluses	*less* Stock appreciation	Rent	Gross domestic product
	1968						1969					
North	1,257·3	154·7	355·9	27·1	122·8	1,863·5	1,345·3	174·2	355·9	40·3	136·1	1,971·1
Yorkshire and Humberside ..	2,108·2	236·1	589·7	51·8	167·9	3,050·2	2,263·4	244·9	590·2	66·5	186·9	3,218·9
East Midlands ..	1,507·7	155·1	391·8	37·9	136·6	2,153·3	1,630·0	166·5	395·5	47·1	152·8	2,297·7
East Anglia ..	697·9	136·2	166·5	18·0	69·3	1,051·9	734·6	139·9	175·3	23·3	77·9	1,104·4
South East ..	9,145·2	1,076·1	2,383·6	166·1	1,115·9	13,554·6	9,715·3	1,146·1	2,368·4	216·2	1,234·3	14,247·7
South West ..	1,559·4	242·8	355·5	36·5	164·6	2,285·8	1,665·1	262·6	357·6	45·3	183·6	2,423·6
West Midlands ..	2,549·2	247·7	642·7	64·5	212·0	3,587·1	2,728·4	263·1	641·1	97·6	236·7	3,771·7
North West ..	2,914·8	306·1	907·6	75·1	266·1	4,319·6	3,128·0	328·4	904·3	88·7	294·2	4,566·3
England	21,739·7	2,554·8	5,793·3	477·0	2,255·3	31,866·0	23,210·0	2,725·7	5,788·2	625·0	2,502·4	33,601·3
Wales	1,040·7	154·2	290·0	22·0	98·3	1,561·2	1,112·9	164·7	284·0	37·6	109·0	1,633·0
Scotland	2,122·2	280·7	601·0	51·0	204·1	3,156·9	2,265·5	298·6	606·1	68·1	236·7	3,338·9
Northern Ireland ..	454·4	90·5	85·7	14·0	46·4	663·0	493·6	98·0	84·7	14·3	52·9	714·8
United Kingdom ..	25,357·0	3,080·0	6,770·0	564·0	2,604·0	37,247·0	27,082·0	3,287·0	6,763·0	745·0	2,901·0	39,288·0
	1970						1971					
North	1,528·4	186·7	367·6	62·4	154·3	2,174·6	1,691·2	204·9	410·3	59·2	171·3	2,418·5
Yorkshire and Humberside ..	2,525·0	265·4	584·1	100·0	211·4	3,486·0	2,765·9	319·7	641·6	94·1	234·1	3,867·3
East Midlands ..	1,804·6	189·6	396·7	75·2	173·5	2,489·2	1,998·3	234·6	444·3	71·9	191·9	2,797·1
East Anglia ..	835·5	166·6	180·0	37·5	89·2	1,233·8	916·1	188·6	195·7	35·2	99·5	1,364·7
South East ..	10,764·1	1,256·8	2,403·3	343·3	1,395·5	15,476·3	12,011·4	1,451·1	2,598·1	316·0	1,541·2	17,285·7
South West ..	1,875·2	298·8	363·4	74·6	208·6	2,671·4	2,111·3	361·8	414·5	72·0	230·5	3,046·2
West Midlands ..	3,045·9	289·8	644·5	137·7	269·0	4,111·5	3,317·2	341·5	693·5	121·4	298·4	4,529·2
North West ..	3,485·5	368·9	887·4	144·6	332·8	4,930·0	3,813·0	431·2	984·0	142·6	369·0	5,454·6
England	25,864·2	3,022·6	5,826·9	975·1	2,834·5	36,572·8	28,624·4	3,533·7	6,382·0	912·2	3,135·8	40,763·7
Wales	1,255·0	188·3	293·8	48·6	121·1	1,811·6	1,400·3	214·4	316·4	45·0	137·0	2,023·0
Scotland	2,566·3	342·6	609·5	104·4	268·5	3,672·6	2,799·7	382·6	677·6	99·1	294·6	4,055·5
Northern Ireland ..	578·5	111·1	94·8	23·9	61·0	821·6	659·6	122·3	94·0	24·7	67·6	918·8
United Kingdom ..	30,254·0	3,664·0	6,825·0	1,152·0	3,287·0	42,878·0	33,484·0	4,253·0	7,470·0	1,081·0	3,635·0	47,761·0
	1972											
North	1,887·4	239·9	459·8	72·0	195·3	2,710·4						
Yorkshire and Humberside ..	3,102·3	375·5	728·4	133·6	266·5	4,339·1						
East Midlands ..	2,248·8	275·8	516·1	103·0	219·2	3,156·8						
East Anglia ..	1,045·2	221·4	229·8	43·3	114·6	1,567·8						
South East ..	13,329·3	1,729·9	2,948·7	366·3	1,757·5	19,399·1						
South West ..	2,439·6	425·3	482·6	88·9	264·4	3,523·0						
West Midlands ..	3,705·0	402·0	796·9	153·0	340·5	5,091·3						
North West ..	4,225·7	507·0	1,115·4	178·0	419·6	6,090·3						
England	31,983·2	4,177·7	7,277·5	1,138·0	3,577·6	45,878·0						
Wales	1,612·4	257·7	335·9	54·4	156·0	2,301·6						
Scotland	3,135·1	450·7	761·3	124·1	331·1	4,554·2						
Northern Ireland ..	755·3	143·9	122·4	36·5	80·2	1,065·3						
United Kingdom ..	37,486·0	5,024·0	8,497·0	1,353·0	4,145·0	53,799·0						

An additional series of agricultural price indices

R. G. CARTER, *Statistician*, and E. T. RICHARDS, *Higher Executive Officer*,
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Recent experience of rapidly changing agricultural prices has led to an increasing awareness of the limitations of the existing annual series of agricultural price indices. Requests for short-term indicators of movements in aggregated prices have come from several quarters and, in particular, from the Commission of the European Economic Community (EEC). In order to meet this need, new monthly agricultural output price indices, for each of the main groups of products and for all-products, have been prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. They complement the present series based on the four harvest years 1968/69 to 1971/72, which are shown, together with descriptive notes on their construction, in the annual issues of *Agricultural Statistics (United Kingdom)*; selected monthly commodity and composite annual series are also given in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics*.

The Ministry has always been aware of the difficult technical problems in the construction of a monthly series of commodity group and all-products indices when the mix of products is changing from month to month, and until now the production of monthly indices has been restricted to separate series for each of the main products of UK agriculture.

The Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC) is at present experimenting with the construction of a series of national and Community monthly indices based on the principle of fixed weights. A number of technical difficulties are involved in such an approach, particularly in regard to products which are not in season all the year round, and as yet they have not been completely resolved.

The new monthly composite indices for the United Kingdom described here, however, have been based on the principle of a variable basket of goods. This approach solves many of the technical problems in constructing the indices, but creates some additional problems of interpretation. For example, movements in the index can result from changes in either prices or quantities, and indeed the index itself can change from one month to another even though all prices remain unchanged. However, a comparison of the index for different months can also be affected by seasonal variations in prices, and for this reason it is preferable to compare the monthly index with that for the same month in earlier years.

Present series

The method used to construct the present series of index numbers of agricultural output prices was fully explained in the February 1962 (No: 100) issue of *Economic Trends*. Briefly it is to take a 'fixed basket' of output in the base period, to calculate how much this basket (and each of the various commodities and groups of commodities within it) would be worth in each successive period, and to compare this with its value in the base period. The index is obtained by expressing each current price as a percentage of a corresponding base price and taking a weighted arithmetic average of these percentages. The resulting output price indices are intended to measure changes in the prices which farmers get from the sale of their products; they are not designed to assess the effect on farmers' revenue of changes in the average values of output.

The indices are designed to reflect movements in the prices of products sold off the 'national farm' (that is, all agricultural holdings of a certain minimum size regarded collectively as one farm). No account is taken of farm-to-farm sales, except in the case of commodities such as home-grown feedingstuffs which leave the national farm and re-enter it later. For those products such as cereals and fatstock where, when appropriate, the declared unit value of Exchequer subsidy in a price can be identified, two price index series are calculated, one for market prices (before adding subsidy, if any) and the other for gross prices (after adding subsidy, if any).

The annual composite indices for product groups and for all products are calculated only on a gross price basis. The weights used for combining the commodity series are based on the values, at gross prices, of output from the national farm in the base period.

The annual commodity indices are calculated in most cases from the annual average prices for the product, by using currently weighted averages of the twelve monthly prices. For some commodities with a limited season, especially vegetables and fruit, prices for the whole season are used for annual purposes, the seasonal price in each case being related to the season mainly covered by the harvest or calendar year; the price is related consistently backwards or forwards to the harvest or calendar year, regardless of whether in any particular year the season happens to be early or late. Where, in the case of some vegetables and fruit, manufacturing prices are important, they are included.

The annual indices for sugar beet, hops and wool are based on the annual average prices which producers receive.

New series

The new monthly composite indices have been based on the principle of a basket of goods which is the same for any particular month but varies from month to month during the year. In order to obtain the weights for the new series, the annual values used in the calculations for weighting together commodities in the current series of annual indices have been distributed according to the proportion of product sold each month. These proportions are based on the monthly quantities used to weight together the monthly prices to obtain the annual price used in the present annual series.

The weight for any particular month is, therefore, the fixed annual value used in the present series, multiplied by the quantity marketed in that month averaged over the four years of the base period, divided by the average annual quantity marketed during the base period. Each monthly weight can equally well be considered as the value at fixed (annual) base price of the quantity marketed in that month, averaged over the base period, adjusted so that the twelve monthly values for a commodity sum to the annual value used in the present series. The calculation of the weights is described algebraically in the Appendix.

This method of calculating monthly weights presents problems, particularly in the Vegetables and fruit group. The problem of a discontinuous harvesting season has already been mentioned. During the base period, irregular early or late seasonal patterns occurred when a commodity in one year was harvested very much earlier or very much later than in the other three years. The annual value weight was distributed over those months during which the commodity was in season in every one of the four years of the base period, in proportion to the relative quantities marketed. Those months which only occasionally formed part of the harvesting season were excluded from the weighting pattern. This reduces the possibility that a commodity carries a weight in a month when no price is available in a particular year, but means that the index takes no account of any irregular early or late marketings. This problem does not arise in the calculations for the present series, where commodities are only weighted together annually and the calculation of the annual index can therefore take account of irregular seasons of harvesting.

Some commodities, such as indoor lettuces, cucumbers, and cauliflowers are sold in the market at a price per unit rather than at a price per pound or per hundredweight. When calculating the value weights, these commodities have been converted to a weight basis using conversion factors which may vary from month to month to take account of seasonal changes in weight; for example, indoor lettuces are heavier in May than in January.

For certain commodities such as sugar beet, hops and wool, only an average annual price is available. In the absence of reliable monthly price information, the average annual value was divided equally among the twelve months, and the price used in each month's index is the appropriate annual price. Early in the season a forecast price for the whole season has to be used.

Comparison of the two series

For the purposes of comparison with the present annual series, the distributed values for the commodities in each month were added to provide a value of the fixed basket for that month; each month was then given a weight in the year. Comparisons of these annual indices at the group and all-products levels are seen in Figures 1 to 5; the index numbers are given in Table 1. A comparison of the new monthly series with the present annual series can be seen in Figure 6.

The principal difference between the present annual indices and those obtained by aggregating the new monthly series is that, in the former, the annual price is calculated by applying the monthly quantities for that year to the monthly prices, whereas in the latter the monthly quantities are determined from the base period and remain fixed throughout the series. As can be seen from Figures 1 to 5, however, the Vegetables and fruit group is alone in not showing a very close relationship with the present series. It has already been pointed out that the new series includes only those months which could be said to form the regular core of a seasonal pattern, and that conversion factors were used to convert prices per unit to a weight basis to achieve a comparative value; some inconsistencies and elements of error in these two procedures may contribute in part to the differences between the two series, but the main contributor is undoubtedly the effect of the variation from year to year in the monthly pattern of marketing. The monthly weights take no account of this variation. The tendency will be for the annual index obtained by aggregating the new monthly series (ie, with a fixed monthly pattern of weights) to be higher than the present annual series, which is a currently weighted index. In the annual index derived from the new series, an abnormally high price in months of relative shortage will be combined with a weight which is larger than that implied by the current quantity marketed, whereas in months of relative surplus an abnormally low price will be combined with a weight that is smaller than that implied by current supplies. Figures 1 to 5 bear this out, and the discrepancies are naturally greater for Vegetables and fruit where the seasonal variations, and their changes from year to year, are larger than for other commodities.

There are two further points concerning the comparisons for the Vegetables and fruit group which need to be made. In the explanation of the calculations for the present series reference was made to a seasonal price being related backwards or forwards to the harvest or calendar year; taking strawberries as an example, the crop is normally marketed during June and July and these two months are used in the calculation of the present harvest year index, which would normally start with July. When the new monthly indices have been raised to an annual level for purposes of comparison, the normal twelve-month harvest year covering the period from July to June includes strawberries marketed in June in the preceding harvest year and those marketed in July in the current harvest year.

The second point concerns the supplies going direct to manufacturers. Only an annual price is available for such supplies, so in the new monthly series this price is used for each of those months during which manufacturers would, in a normal season, be expected to buy. The weights for these months have been obtained from the pattern of marketings through the wholesale markets.

Now that the two series have been compared at an annual level, and the reasons for differences explained, it is not proposed to continue with the comparisons as such. An annual index obtained by weighting together the monthly composite indices will, however, also be produced as a proving exercise, although annual price changes will be measured better using the present annual API series.

The new monthly price indices for the groups and for all-products are shown in Table 2, and these will in due course be published in future issues of *Agricultural Statistics (United Kingdom)*. The latest available indices, which for most groups will be for the preceding month, will be shown in the monthly *Agricultural Prices Indices* available on subscription from Statistics Division, Executive Unit A, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Tolcarne Drive, Pinner, Middlesex HA5 2DT.

APPENDIX I

Agricultural prices indices

Annual harvest year indices in the present series compared with annual indices calculated from the new monthly series.

Average of 1968/69–1971/72=100

TABLE 1

	Farm crops		Fatstock		Livestock products and poultry		Vegetables and fruit		All-products	
	Present series	New monthly series	Present series	New monthly series	Present series	New monthly series	Present series	New monthly series	Present series	New monthly series
1968/69	90·9	90·9	89·9	89·9	94·8	94·7	102·5	105·7	93·1	93·4
1969/70	103·9	103·9	95·0	94·9	95·1	95·2	95·8	97·2	96·8	97·0
1970/71	101·7	102·4	104·7	104·7	103·1	103·4	97·6	95·5	102·9	102·9
1971/72	103·5	103·5	110·4	110·6	107·0	107·2	104·1	105·0	107·2	107·4
1972/73	116·2	116·7	142·2	143·1	111·5	112·0	130·9*	132·7*	124·1*	124·9*
1973/74	169·7*	173·6	159·8	160·0	149·7	149·8	147·7*	143·4*	156·6*	157·1*

* Provisional

Agricultural prices indices

Monthly series for product groups and all-products
(Based on prices after addition of subsidy, where payable)

Average of 1968/69–1971/72=100

TABLE 2

		Farm crops	Fatstock	Livestock products and poultry	Vegetables and fruit	All-products
1968	*J*	70·5	89·3	84·7	90·5	86·0
	A	83·9	86·5	88·5	94·2	87·6
	S	85·7	85·7	95·0	87·6	89·0
	O	88·4	85·4	98·1	97·5	91·4
	N	91·0	86·5	103·2	100·1	95·0
	D	92·3	89·1	106·5	99·6	97·5
1969	*J*	93·1	88·5	105·6	114·3	97·0
	F	93·2	91·3	100·3	134·5	97·3
	M	93·9	91·9	103·0	147·3	99·7
	A	100·5	95·1	96·4	150·2	99·4
	M	102·0	96·6	80·0	129·7	91·6
	J	111·5	96·2	79·3	128·7	93·2
	J	99·3	93·7	85·3	93·1	91·0
	A	97·6	91·1	91·5	86·2	92·1
	S	94·8	91·1	96·3	88·6	93·7
	O	94·9	90·9	98·7	88·9	94·4
	N	97·0	92·0	100·4	85·3	95·8
	D	100·1	94·6	104·6	97·7	99·8
1970	*J*	105·6	93·5	102·8	114·4	100·4
	F	109·5	96·0	102·4	104·1	101·8
	M	115·8	97·9	102·3	116·0	103·8
	A	125·4	99·4	98·1	116·1	103·7
	M	118·2	101·7	82·6	106·2	95·0
	J	122·9	100·1	82·0	118·6	96·1
	J	98·6	99·2	89·1	99·8	95·6
	A	93·9	97·7	94·4	87·9	94·3
	S	102·7	95·8	97·8	87·2	97·7
	O	105·2	97·4	105·3	84·6	101·0
	N	103·5	98·1	110·1	85·1	102·8
	D	102·5	102·1	115·4	90·3	106·7
1971	*J*	103·6	104·2	113·1	101·2	107·2
	F	102·5	105·4	112·1	101·8	107·3
	M	101·4	108·7	113·1	111·4	109·5
	A	103·3	118·4	108·7	108·0	111·5
	M	102·8	120·1	92·8	98·4	102·8
	J	112·0	114·1	93·0	110·8	103·5
	J	87·7	108·2	100·8	100·4	101·8
	A	104·8	106·2	104·9	112·2	106·2
	S	103·4	105·8	110·0	95·9	105·5
	O	100·1	104·3	109·4	94·9	104·3
	N	100·6	104·4	116·4	102·0	108·1
	D	101·4	106·3	119·1	101·7	110·3
1972	*J*	100·9	108·6	111·6	101·6	107·8
	F	102·1	112·2	112·5	105·8	109·9
	M	104·7	114·5	113·6	113·9	112·4
	A	110·8	118·4	107·2	103·5	111·8
	M	114·8	119·5	93·3	110·9	105·5
	J	116·8	123·5	91·8	127·8	108·0
	J	105·3	120·3	95·8	107·4	107·0
	A	103·4	120·8	102·7	130·1	111·5
	S	101·5	122·3	107·8	131·6	112·2
	O	104·7	124·1	110·5	141·1	116·1
	N	108·6	133·2	114·7	149·0	122·2
	D	121·8	148·7	116·8	141·0	130·5
1973	*J*	133·7	159·2	112·6	143·9	136·0
	F	129·3	156·4	118·1	152·3	135·2
	M	123·4	155·7	121·9	156·0	135·1
	A	126·4	158·1	124·9	134·7	138·2
	M	138·1	163·0	110·4	135·6	131·9
	J	147·5	163·6	109·3	146·9*	134·2*
	J	130·4	159·2	115·6	121·0*	132·0*
	A	173·2	157·6	126·5	123·9*	145·7*
	S	177·2	157·5	141·7	122·7*	154·8*
	O	170·7	162·8	153·8	151·4*	160·8*
	N	170·6	166·4	171·2	150·5	167·9
	D	177·6	168·2	175·2	155·9	171·8
1974	*J*	189·7	158·8	178·0	168·1	172·7
	F	178·9	157·1	166·0	153·1	165·0
	M	173·4	160·9	155·5	174·4	161·3
	A	167·5	159·4	149·5	161·6	156·7
	M	169·0	158·1	136·0	170·9	149·7
	J	186·3	150·7	135·6	174·5*	150·2*
	J	149·5	151·0	134·5*	144·4*	143·3*
	A	203·2*	148·4*	143·4*	147·3*	159·5*
	S	197·2*	150·3*	154·7*	151·4*	165·9*
	O	194·4*	149·2*	186·7*	180·5*	175·6*
	N	197·8*	157·4*	191·1*	189·2	181·3*
	D	194·8*	173·0*	192·7*	171·3	184·7*

* Provisional

Agricultural prices indices

Harvest years 1968/69 – 1971/72 = 100

Index numbers

FIGURE 1

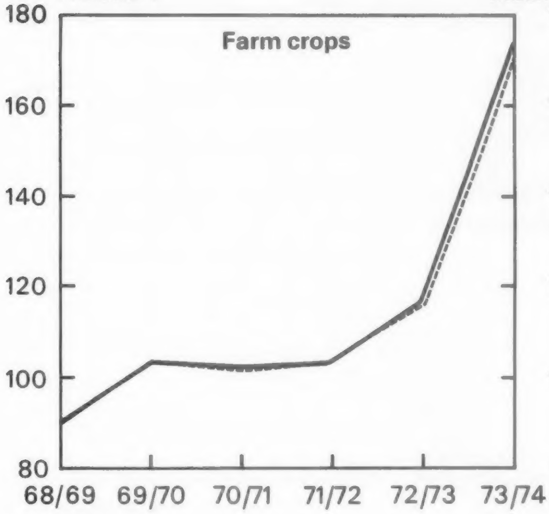


FIGURE 2

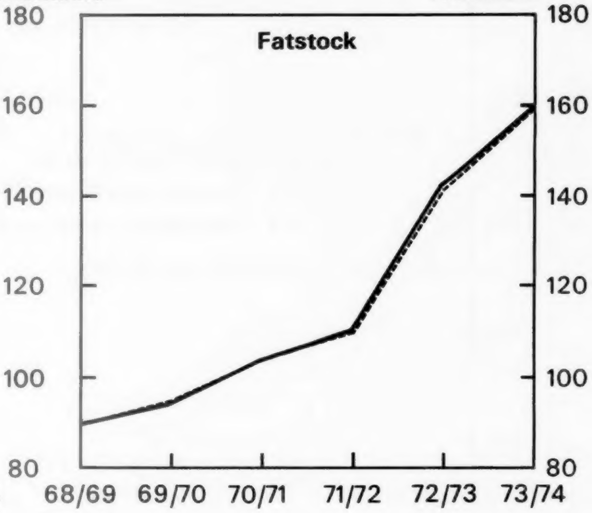


FIGURE 3

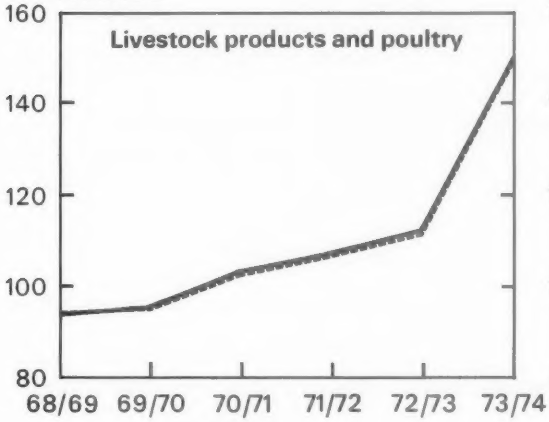


FIGURE 4

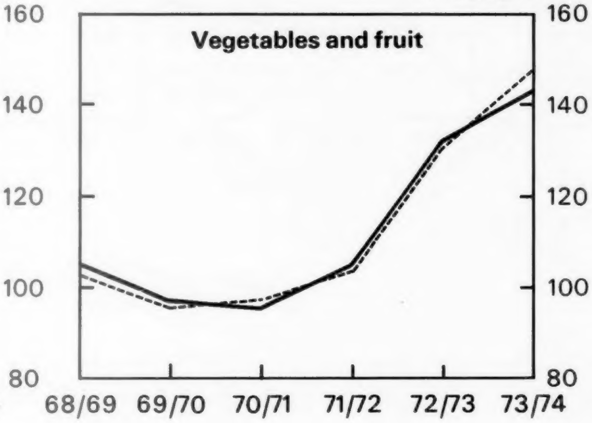
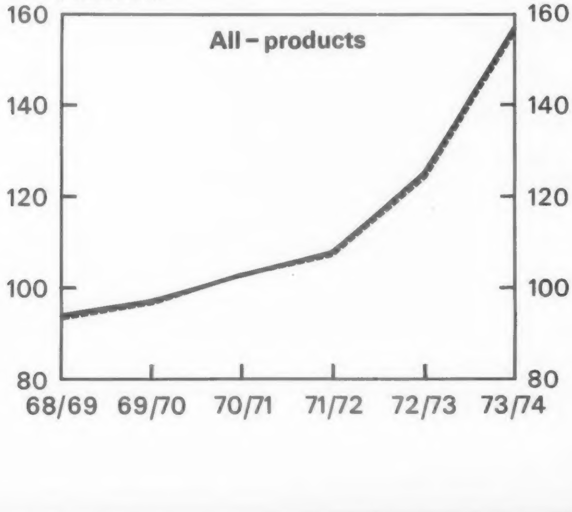


FIGURE 5



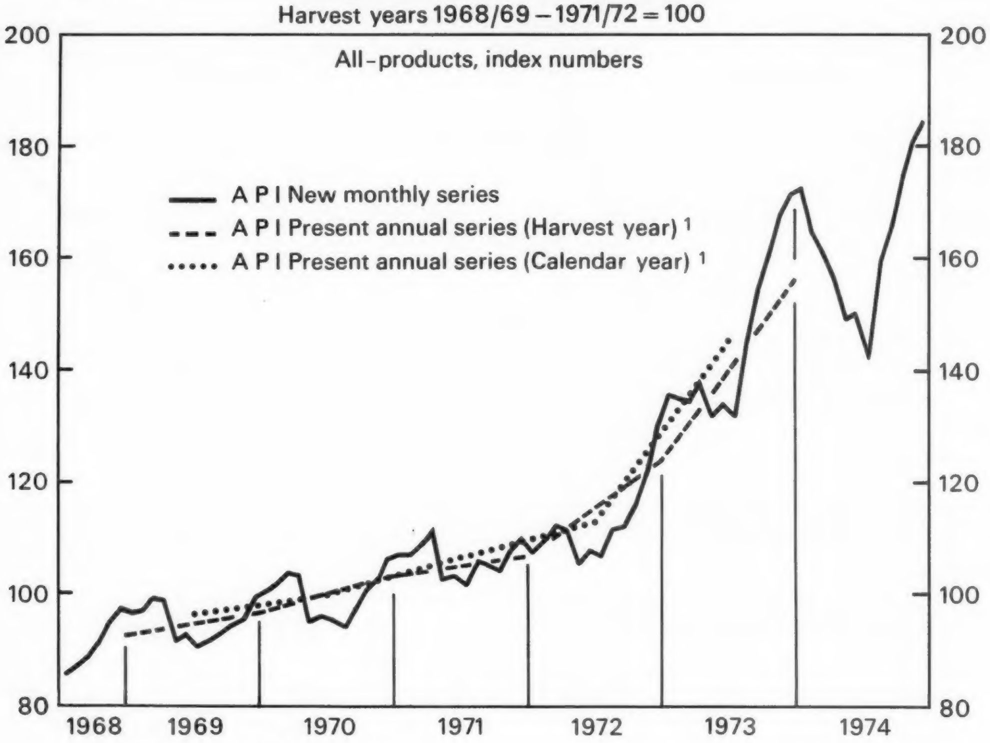
—— A P I New monthly series (converted to Harvest year)

----- A P I Present series (Harvest year)

FIGURE 6

Agricultural prices indices

Harvest years 1968/69 – 1971/72 = 100



¹ Plotted at mid-point of each year

APPENDIX II

Algebraic description of the indices

Notation: V_k average annual value of output of commodity k in base period,

p_{mtk} price of commodity k in mth month of tth year,

q_{mtk} quantity of commodity k in mth month of tth year.

Then, for the present annual series, we have:

current annual price $$\bar{p}_{otk} = \frac{\sum\limits_m q_{mtk}\, p_{mtk}}{\sum\limits_m q_{mtk}}$$

base price $$\bar{p}_{ook} = \tfrac{1}{4} \sum_{t=1}^{4} \bar{p}_{otk}$$

annual index $$I_t = \frac{\sum\limits_k V_k \left(\frac{\bar{p}_{otk}}{\bar{p}_{ook}}\right)}{\sum\limits_k V_k}$$

and, for the new monthly series, we have:

monthly weight $$W_{mk} = V_k \frac{\sum\limits_{t=1}^{4} q_{mtk}}{\sum\limits_{m=1}^{12} \sum\limits_{t=1}^{4} q_{mtk}} = V_k \frac{\bar{q}_{mok}}{\sum\limits_m \bar{q}_{mok}}$$

monthly index $$J_{mt} = \frac{\sum\limits_k W_{mk} \left(\frac{p_{mtk}}{\bar{p}_{ook}}\right)}{\sum\limits_k W_{mk}}$$

annual index $$\bar{J}_{ot} = \frac{\sum\limits_m \sum\limits_k W_{mk} \left(\frac{p_{mtk}}{\bar{p}_{ook}}\right)}{\sum\limits_m \sum\limits_k W_{mk}} \quad .$$

Writing $\bar{p}_{\acute{o}tk} = \dfrac{\sum\limits_m \bar{q}_{mok}\, p_{mtk}}{\sum\limits_m \bar{q}_{mok}}$, we have: $\bar{J}_{ot} = \dfrac{\sum\limits_k V_k \left(\frac{\bar{p}_{\acute{o}tk}}{\bar{p}_{ook}}\right)}{\sum\limits_k V_k}$.

The difference between I_t and $\bar{J}_{ot}$ is $\dfrac{\sum\limits_k V_k \left(\frac{\bar{p}_{otk} - \bar{p}_{\acute{o}tk}}{\bar{p}_{ook}}\right)}{\sum\limits_k V_k}$

$$= \frac{\sum\limits_k V_k \sum\limits_m \frac{p_{mtk}}{\bar{p}_{ook}} \left(\frac{q_{mtk}}{\sum\limits_m q_{mtk}} - \frac{\bar{q}_{mok}}{\sum\limits_m \bar{q}_{mok}}\right)}{\sum\limits_k V_k} \quad .$$

In general, p_{mtk} and $\dfrac{q_{mtk}}{\sum\limits_m q_{mtk}}$ will be negatively correlated, and the expected value of this difference will therefore be negative (see 'Comparison of the two series' in the text).

Comparing the index in two different months (not necessarily in the same year):

$$\frac{J_{mt}}{J_{ns}} = \frac{\sum\limits_k W_{mk} \left(\frac{p_{mtk}}{\bar{p}_{ook}}\right)}{\sum\limits_k W_{mk}} \cdot \frac{\sum\limits_k W_{nk}}{\sum\limits_k W_{nk} \left(\frac{p_{nsk}}{\bar{p}_{ook}}\right)} \quad .$$

Writing $Q_{mok} = \dfrac{W_{mk}}{\bar{p}_{ook}}$ etc.,

$$\frac{J_{mt}}{J_{ns}} = \frac{\sum\limits_k Q_{mok}\, p_{mtk}}{\sum\limits_k Q_{mok}\, \bar{p}_{ook}} \cdot \frac{\sum\limits_k Q_{nok}\, \bar{p}_{ook}}{\sum\limits_k Q_{nok}\, p_{nsk}} \quad .$$

If $n = m$, then:

$$\frac{J_{mt}}{J_{ms}} = \frac{\sum\limits_k Q_{mok}\, p_{mtk}}{\sum\limits_k Q_{mok}\, p_{msk}} \quad .$$

Round-up: What's new in economic statistics

Insolvencies in England and Wales

A new quarterly series of articles presenting insolvency statistics which are available within the Department of Trade, is introduced in *Trade and Industry*, 2 May 1975. It includes the quarterly analysis of receiving and administration orders between the High Court and the County Courts that had appeared previously in *Trade and Industry* and it includes a similar analysis for compulsory liquidations. The statistics were described in an article in the March 1975 issue of *Economic Trends.*

New statistical inquiries for food product industries

Two new statutory quarterly inquiries designed to provide up-to-date statistical information to industry as well as to Government have been launched by the Business Statistics Office, Newport, Gwent.

The enquiries into two food product industries–fruit and vegetables and bacon-curing, meat and fish–replace many of those at present conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF), and where practicable, MAFF's inquiries are being withdrawn at the same time as the new inquiries start. The product headings on the inquiry forms have been compiled after consultation with MAFF and interested trade associations.

Forms have been sent to about 500 establishments in the bacon-curing, meat and fish products industry and to about 200 engaged in the manufacture of fruit and vegetable products; all employ 25 people or more.

The first return will cover the first quarter of 1975, and results of the inquiries will be published at a later date in the Business Monitor Series.

Forecasting employment

Forecasting exercises of interest to economists and employers are the subjects of two main articles in the May 1975 issue of the *Department of Employment Gazette.* One describes some new projections of a possible pattern of employment in the main industries in 1981. The other gives projections of the numbers of young people likely to be leaving school in 1974/75 and 1975/76, and shows the changing pattern of age of availability for employment and of qualifications from 1971/72 to 1975/76.

Problems of seasonal adjustment

An article in the May 1975 issue of *Statistical News* gives a non-technical account of the concepts underlying some recent research work in seasonal adjustment which has been carried out by the Central Statistical Office.

New official publications

Welsh Economic Trends (Tueddiadau'r Economi) No 2 1975 (HMSO Cardiff, April 1975) (Price £2 net)

This annual publication includes tables and charts on the population, regional income and expenditure, working population, household income and expenditure, industrial activity, capital and public expenditure in Wales.

Business Monitor PQ 1002: Manufacturing industries total sales (available on subscription from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, SE1 9NH, price 52p for a year's issue including postage).

This Business Monitor has been introduced to meet the demand for early estimates of quarterly movements in manufacturers' sales. The goal is to provide quarterly total sales figures for virtually every sector of UK industry (145 manufacturing industries, 5 mining industries) with thirteen weeks of the end of the quarter covered.

Business Monitor SD10: Report on the Census of Distribution and Other Services 1971, Part I, Retail outlets (establishment based) (HMSO May 1975) (Price £1.60)

The Census of Distribution for 1971 was the fifth to have been taken in Great Britain. It was the third full census: previous full censuses were taken in 1950 and 1961 and sample censuses in 1957 and 1966. Provisional results were published in three articles in *Trade and Industry* on 21 December 1972, 25 January 1973 and 17 May 1973, respectively. Summaries of final results appeared in further articles on 22 August 1974, 19 December 1974 and 2 May 1975.

Business Monitor SD10, the first of the 13 parts which will constitute the 'Report on the Census of Distribution and Other Services 1971' has just been published. It contains shop and other outlet tables on a Great Britain basis, showing the number of outlets, their turnover, the number of persons engaged, floorspace and net capital expenditure by kind of business, and provides size analyses according to amount of turnover, number of persons engaged and number of shops. Some tables are further analysed by form of organisation (co-operative societies, multiple shop organisations and independent traders).

Parts 2 to 11 (to be published as *Business Monitors SD11 to SD20)* will appear at intervals over the next four months though not necessarily in that order. These parts will contain separate sets of tables for Scotland, Wales and the standard regions of England, showing totals for each local authority area (on a 1971 basis). They will also include analyses by kind of business and, where possible, by form of organisation for conurbations, towns and shopping centres and will be followed by a summary of area figures in Part 12 *(Business Monitor SD21).*

Part 13 *(Business Monitor SD22)* will complete the report with tables on retail organisations and the service trades covered by the census (footwear repairing, hairdressing and manicure, laundries, launderettes and dry cleaners).

Regional Population Projections (HMSO May 1975) (Price 34p net)

This booklet contains the first series of population projections for the new standard regions of England (i.e. those created following local government re-organisation on 1 April 1974). Results are supplied in broad age groups for 1973 (the base year) with projections to 1976, 1981, 1986 and 1991. A projection for Wales is also included.

Index of sources

Data given on page 5 may be more recent than that shown elsewhere in the publication.

United Kingdom balance of payments; National income and expenditure. In addition to the series indexed below, further detailed statistics are included in the regular quarterly articles (see inside back cover).

	Page	*Source*	*Further statistics*
Average earnings (see Earnings)			
Balance of payments		Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics Quarterly articles in Economic Trends
Current balance	5, 46, 48		
Invisibles	46		
Official reserves	48		
Total currency flow	48		
Bank advances (see Banking)			
Banking		Bank of England	Financial Statistics
Bank advances	60, 62		
Deposits with the banking sector	50, 52, 60		
Eligible liabilities, reserve ratio, special deposits and supplementary deposits	62		
Notes and coin in circulation with the public	50		
Bank of England's minimum lending rate (see Interest rates)			
Building societies		Central Statistical Office Building Societies Association	Financial Statistics
Average prices of new dwellings on mortgage (see Housing)			
Net increase in shares and deposits	20		
New commitments for mortgages	20		
Recommended share rate (see Interest rates)			
Car registrations and production (see Motor vehicles)			
CBI Intentions Inquiry (see Fixed investment)			
Coal (see Fuel and power)			
Commercial vehicles, production (see Motor vehicles)			
Companies		Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics
Appropriation account	58		
Financial companies			
Financial account, net acquisition of financial assets	56		
Saving	56, 58		
Gross trading profits	58		
In relation to total domestic income	14		Monthly Digest of Statistics
Income	58		Financial Statistics
Industrial and commercial companies	58		
Financial account, net acquisition of financial assets	56		
Fixed investment	60		
Liquid assets, sources and uses of funds	60		
Saving	56, 58, 60		
Security prices and yields (see Interest rates)			
Stock appreciation	58		
Taxes	58		
Consols (see Interest rates)			
Construction industry		Department of the Environment	Housing and Construction Statistics
Index of industrial production (see Industrial production)			
Orders received	18, 20, 30		
Output	30		
Consumers' expenditure		Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Component categories	10		
In relation to personal income	10		
In relation to total final expenditure	14		
Per head of UK total population	14		
Current balance (see Balance of payments)			

	Page	*Source*	*Further statistics*
Distributive trades			
Output	28	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
(see also Retail sales; Stocks)			
Domestic income (see Incomes)			
Dwellings (see Housing)			
Earnings (average)		Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics Department of Employment Gazette
All employees	5, 40		
Employees in manufacturing industry	40		
Effective exchange rate of sterling	44	HM Treasury	Financial Statistics
Electricity (see Fuel and power)			
Eligible liabilities (see Banking)			
Employed labour force	34, 36	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Employees in employment		Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics Department of Employment Gazette
All industries and services	34, 36		
Index of production industries, manufacturing industries	34		
Energy (see Fuel and power)			
Engineering industries		Department of Industry	Monthly Digest of Statistics Trade and Industry
Sales and orders: total, home market and export	30		
Expenditure (see Total final expenditure)			
Exports			
Of goods		Department of Trade	Monthly Digest of Statistics Trade and Industry
Unit value index	44		
Value	5, 46		
Volume index	44		
Of goods and services in relation to total final expenditure	8	Central Statistical Office Department of Trade	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Of passenger cars, commercial vehicles (see Motor vehicles)			
Orders: engineering industries (see Engineering industries)			
Final expenditure (see Total final expenditure)			
Financial accounts, analysis by sector	56	Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics
Financial companies (see Companies)			
Fixed investment			
By industrial and commercial companies (see Companies)			
By sector and by type of asset	16	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics Trade and Industry
Dwellings (see Housing)			
In relation to total final expenditure	8, 14		Monthly Digest of Statistics
Manufacturing industry			
CBI Intentions Inquiry	18	Confederation of British Industry	Industrial Trends Survey
Contractors' orders for private industrial work	18	Department of the Environment	Housing and Construction Statistics
In plant and machinery, new buildings and work	18	Department of Industry	Monthly Digest of Statistics Trade and Industry
Investment Intentions Inquiry	18		
Fuel and power			
Consumers' expenditure on fuel and light	10	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Industrial production: index for gas, electricity and water industries	26		
Primary fuel input: total, coal and petroleum	24	Department of Energy	Monthly Digest of Statistics United Kingdom Energy Statistics Energy Trends
Public supply: gas and electricity	24		
Gas (see Fuel and power)			
Gross domestic fixed capital formation (see Fixed investment)			
Gross domestic product	6	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
And components of final expenditure	8		
In relation to output	28		
In relation to stocks	22		
Per head of UK total population	14		
Gross national product per head of UK total population	14	Central Statistical Office	Not published elsewhere

	Page	*Source*	*Further statistics*
Gross trading profits of companies (see Companies)			
Hire purchase debt	12	Department of Industry	Monthly Digest of Statistics Trade and Industry Financial Statistics
Hours worked	36	Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics Department of Employment Gazette
Housing			
Average price of new dwellings on mortgage	20	Department of the Environment Building Societies Association	Housing and Construction Statistics
Consumers' expenditure on housing	10	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Fixed investment in dwellings	16, 20		
Orders received by contractors for new houses	20	Department of the Environment Scottish Development Department	Monthly Digest of Statistics Housing and Construction Statistics
Starts and completions	20		
Imports			
Of goods		Department of Trade	Monthly Digest of Statistics Trade and Industry
Unit value index	44		
Value	**5**, 46		
Volume index	44		
Of goods and services in relation to total final expenditure	8	Central Statistical Office Department of Trade	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Incomes		Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Company income (see Companies)			
Income from employment (see also Wages; Earnings)	14		
In relation to total domestic income	10		
Personal disposable income	10		
Per head of UK total population	14		
Personal income before tax	10		
Total domestic income	14		
Industrial and commercial companies (see Companies)			
Industrial production: index	**5**, 26	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
By market sector	26		
By selected industries	26		
In relation to output per head	28		
In relation to stocks (manufacturing industries)	22		
Inter-bank 3-month rate (see Interest rates)			
Interest rates	64	Central Statistical Office Bank of England HM Treasury Building Societies Association *Financial Times* Institute of Actuaries Faculty of Actuaries	Financial Statistics
Bank of England's minimum lending rate			
Building Societies Association recommended share rate			
Consols			
Financial Times index of industrial ordinary shares			
Inter-bank 3-month rate			
Local authorities 3-month deposit rate			
London clearing banks base rate and 7 day deposits			
Sterling certificates of deposit			
Treasury bill yield			
US $ deposits in London			
Invisibles (see Balance of payments)			
Local authorities 3-month deposit rate (see Interest rates)			
London clearing banks rates (see Interest rates)			
Manufacturing industry			
(See Banking; Employees in employment; Fixed investment; Hours worked; Industrial production; Output per person employed; Stocks; Wage rates; Wages and salaries)			
Money stock	**5**, 50, 52	Bank of England	Financial Statistics
Velocity of circulation	50	Central Statistical Office	

Printed in England for Her Majesty's Stationery Office
by Chas. F. Thorn & Son Ltd. 11 Hailey Road, Erith, Kent.

ISBN 0 11 723949 6

Dd 503398 Wt3 K37 5/75

Articles published in *Economic Trends*

National income and expenditure. An article containing quarterly figures is published every January, April, July and October

United Kingdom balance of payments. An article showing quarterly figures is published every March, June, September and December

Cyclical indicators for the United Kingdom economy. An article showing individual indicators, is published every February, May, August and November

Other articles

1974

January	A calendar of economic events
February	An assessment of the sensitivity of the national accounts constant price estimates to changes in the base year and alternative methods of calculation
	Private sector housing land prices in England and Wales
March	Resources devoted to research and development by manufacturing industry
April	Employment in the public and private sectors of the United Kingdom economy
	A cyclical analysis of new orders and deliveries in the United Kingdom engineering industries, 1958–1971
May	World commodity prices
	Summary input-output tables for 1970
	Surveys of conveyancing
June	The 'effective' exchange rate for sterling
August	Accounting for inflation
September	Index of industrial production: rebasing on 1970
October	Additional tables on national income and expenditure
	International comparison of taxes and social security contributions, 1969–1972
	United Kingdom official and private flows to developing countries, 1973
November	Department of Industry survey of company liquidity
	Estimating companies' rate of return on capital employed
	The effects of rebasing and some alternative methods of calculation on the output-based measure of gross domestic product
December	The incidence of taxes and social service benefits in 1973
	Expenditure patterns of retired persons at or immediately above their supplementary benefit level in October 1972

1975

January	Measuring changes in the nation's real income
	Employment in the public and private sectors of the United Kingdom economy
February	A new statistical series analysing commodities imported and exported according to the industries of which they are the principal products
	Input-output tables for the European communities
March	Cyclical indicators for the United Kingdom economy
	Insolvency statistics for England and Wales
	A calendar of economic events
April	United Kingdom overseas trade, unit value and volume index numbers and the terms of trade 1970–75
	Summary input-output tables for 1971

For articles published in earlier issues, reference should be made to

NEW CONTRIBUTIONS TO ECONOMIC STATISTICS
Studies in Official Statistics

Fifth series May 1967-August 1969 *(No. 15)* (HMSO) February 1970 (Price 75p net)
Sixth series November 1969-November 1971 *(No. 19)* (HMSO) May 1972 (Price 80p net)
Seventh series December 1971-December 1973 *(No. 24)* (HMSO) March 1975 (Price £2.65 net)

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

Government Bookshops
49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB
13A Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR
41 The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW
Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS
Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ
258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE
80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY

Government publications are also available through booksellers

£1·15 net
(Annual Subscription including annual supplement and postage, £16·64)